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YONGDONG ADVANCE COSTLY FOR RED INVADERS

UK Cabinet decisions on aid in Korea

London, July 25. The British Cabinet is believed to have considered at a meeting today to what extent Britain could give further aid to the United Nations forces in Korea.

The Cabinet was also reported to have considered tightening measures to prevent sabotage at home, following the announcement made in Parliament that the fire and explosions in Portsmouth on July 14 were caused by sabotage.

It was learned from usually reliable sources that certain decisions have been taken on further British aid in Korea.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is expected to make a statement in Parliament tomorrow on the decisions taken.—Reuter.

U.S., RAAF planes step up activity

Tokyo, July 25. American and Australian planes today destroyed or damaged 21 Red tanks, 15 bridges, an armoured car and raked enemy supply lines in stepped-up activity.

Ten tanks, despatches from Korea said, were destroyed. A Far East Air Force spokesman in Korea said 11 more were damaged.

The 64 air missions in 101 sorties were in close co-ordination with operations of the U.S. First Cavalry Division on the Tujon-Yongdong highway front. The planes targeted also to Kwangju, deep in South West Korea, where Red forces ranged unchecked by token forces of South Korean police.

Night operations

At the same time, it was announced the Fifth Air Force would step up night operations against the Communists, who have been moving men and tanks cloaked in darkness.

"We have got to pin them down at night as we have them pinned in the day," said Major General Earl E. Partridge at Fifth Air Force Headquarters in Korea.

MANILA REPORT ON TYPHOON

Manila, July 25. A typhoon, estimated to be centred 200 miles North to North East of Basco, off the Northern tip of Luzon, has not yet developed a definite movement and it is not certain whether it will approach closer to the Philippines according to a Weather Bureau announcement today.

Winds of 30 miles an hour were expected within a radius of 250 miles of the storm's centre, the Bureau said. Winds of 15 miles velocity were forecast over Basil and Balintag channels, Luzon Strait, Manila Bay and Luzon.

Gusts of wind accompanied by rain had been sweeping over Manila intermittently the past two days.—United Press.

The weather

At 0800 GMT (8 p.m. HKST) an active low pressure system dominates S China, the Northern part of the China Sea, Formosa and the Pacific Ocean to the E of Formosa. A shallow centre is located over the Gulf of Tonkin, and a tropical depression appears to be forming about 100 miles E of Formosa.

Today's Forecast: Moderate S to SE winds, gusting in showers, partly cloudy becoming cloudy at times with moderate showers.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 82.3 deg. F., Minimum 74.9 deg. F., Sunshine 67 per cent. Total rain 0.4 in. Total wind 117.8 mi. Total sea 10.2 mi. Total air 100.0 mi. Total pressure 1000.0 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. on July 25: Max. 82.3, Min. 74.9, Sunshine 67, Total rain 0.4, Total wind 117.8, Total sea 10.2, Total air 100.0, Total pressure 1000.0.

Americans withdraw but inflict heavy casualties N. KOREAN GAINS IN SOUTH WEST

Tokyo, July 25.

The North Korean Reds drove the Americans out of Yongdong, Western anchor of the Allied line, in bloody fighting today and sent a flanking movement plunging South of Taejon to within 88 miles of the United States base port of Pusan.

The fiercest Communist offensive of the month-old Korean war forced a general American retreat at Yongdong and adjoining fronts. But the Reds paid heavily for the few miles of territory. Air force observers counted 1,000 enemy dead in the hills North and West of the town.

Major-General Hobart Gay, commander of the First Cavalry Division, confirmed the American withdrawal from Yongdong. General Gay said at a Press conference that the present situation was "nicely tided up."

The First Cavalry troops fell back three to five miles to new positions. The withdrawal was reported to be orderly.

A front despatch said North Korean forces 1,000 strong immediately occupied the town. But late reports from military officials said the Communists had not yet moved into Yongdong.

The Americans pulled out to escape encirclement. Some 130 miles to the South West the Communists completed the conquest of the West coast and the South West corner of Korea against little more than token opposition from South Korean police.

The drive to the South coast threatened to turn the Allied line now hinged in mountains South East of Yongdong and put the Reds in a position to strike from the rear at the American supply road from Pusan on the South East coast.

Communists pulled out of Yongdong, 23 miles South East of Taejon, to escape encirclement after beating off nearly four days of savage North Korean attacks.

Communists troops and guerrillas did surround two American units fighting their way slowly back to the American defence line South East of Yongdong.

Front despatches told of the severity of fighting. Twice the enemy threw roadblocks up the line one American unit and twice they were broken.

Guerrillas put United States military positions temporarily under mortar fire. One artillery unit stopped a Red infantry attack only 25 yards from its gun emplacements.

Low flying spotter planes reported that the area behind the American positions were honey-combed with caves in each of which six to eight North Koreans were hiding. Some guerrillas were found carrying collapsible rifles which they hid beneath their trousers or undershirts.

Word of the American withdrawal from Yongdong was flashed United Press war correspondent Robert Benneyhoff with the First Cavalry Division at the front at 9:40 a.m. GMT. He said the Communists "continued to advance along other fronts in the same general area."

He did not say whether this included the U.S. 25th Division front North East of Yongdong where the Reds had been hammering at the American line in reinforced division strength for the second straight day.

SUMMONS SERVED ON AUSTRALIAN RED EDITOR

Sydney, July 25. The Australian Government today served a summons on the publisher of the Australian Communist Party newspaper "Tribune," charging him with using seditious words in a number of articles in the newspaper on the Korean war.

The publisher is Mr. William Fadden Burns, a member of the Waterside Workers' Federation.

The summons had been issued under section 25 of the Crimes Act, which covers the printing, using and publishing of seditious words and prescribes a penalty of imprisonment of three years, or a fine of 1,000 pounds, or both.

Reds caught in flanking fire

U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, July 25.

Six hundred North Korean troops were caught in a flanking fire by the U.S. 25th Division elements North East of Yongdong today in an early morning attack.

The Reds suffered heavy casualties when they attacked positions vacated by Americans during the night.

The enemy withdrew but attacked again three hours later with about 800 men. The American forces using artillery, infantry and supporting planes again routed the Reds who again suffered heavy casualties.—Associated Press.

A planned withdrawal

There was no street fighting for Yongdong. It was a planned withdrawal, ordered when the city was practically encircled.

American fighter planes strafed Mujin to the South West of Yongdong, and several hours later a large column of smoke was seen for miles. The planes strafed 1,000 Communist troops and large warehouses in Mujin.

Two North Korean planes strafed American positions and circled another American area without firing on it.

The withdrawing Americans blew up two bridges over branches of the Kump River.

Earlier, American officers, who had fought desperately to maintain their position in Yongdong, said North Korean soldiers advanced like swarms of bees in small groups, while blasted by opposing rifles and artillery fire.

And a lieutenant who had been in the front line fighting for three days told this story about the advancing Koreans: "This thing is amazing. These guys don't attack in organised units and they don't seem to have any general plan. They come in little groups—each with a mission of its own."

"My platoon was the first in the fighting, to hold a hill we were defending. The North Koreans all wore uniforms, some in green fatigues material, but had all different kinds."

"They had all kinds of weapons, including American rifles and American carbines, as well as various guns of their own make. Each carried what looked like a sack in one hand. Some had helmets and some didn't."

"They started coming and they did not stop. For instance, one of our machine guns fired on them and kept on firing and firing. But that did not even slow them down. They just kept coming right on."

"They attacked our flank at the same time they kept coming over the hill. We called 'for mortar fire' and we got it. The mortar fire drove them back and they kept right on coming and finally drove us off the hill."

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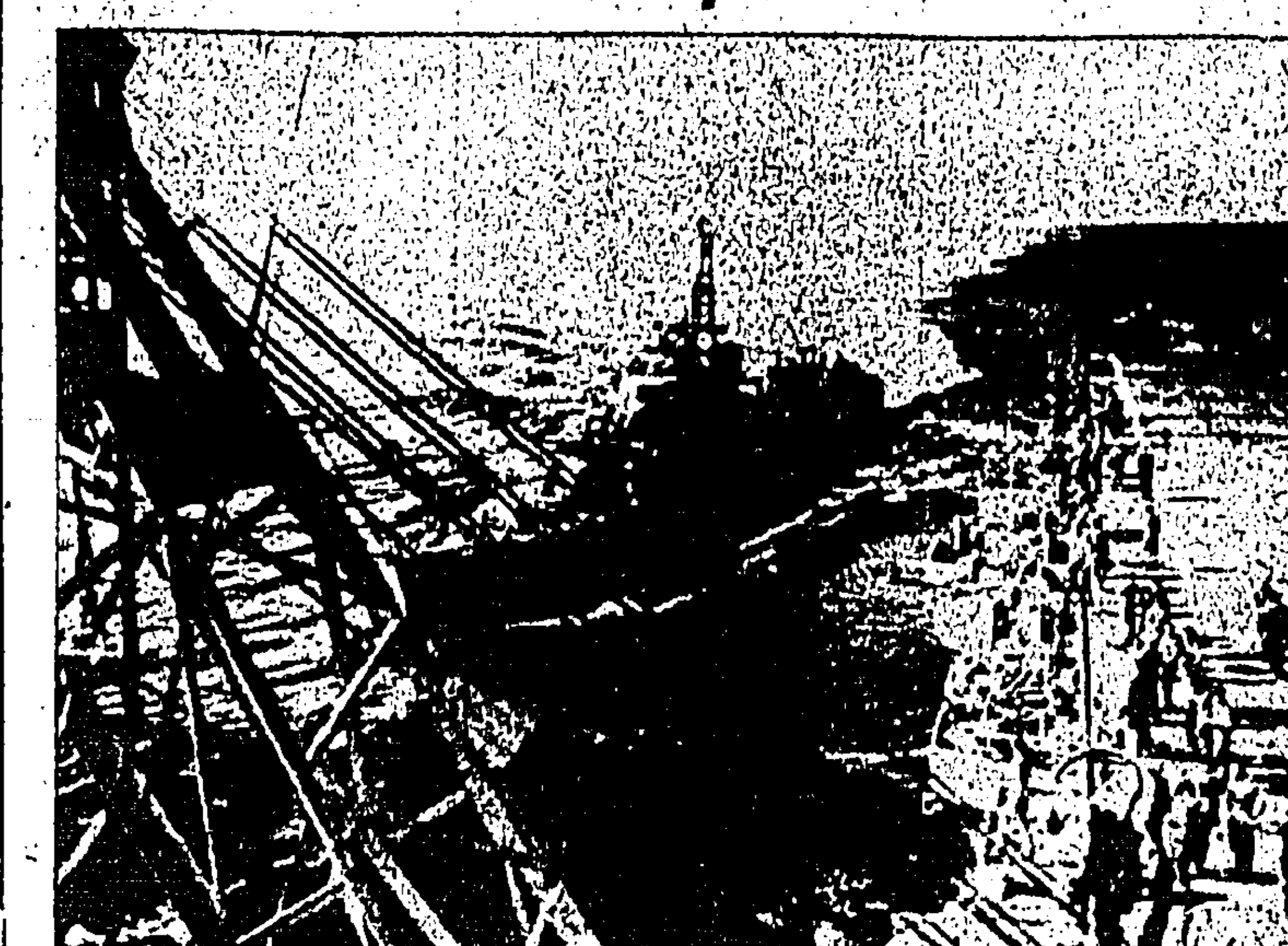
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British warships off Korea



This picture—one of the first of British Naval units in recent operations off the Korean coast—was released in London. It shows the British Destroyer Consort coming alongside the carrier Triumph to refuel.—(AP photo).

Philippine ship sinks after striking mine off Woosung

The 1,200-ton Philippine steamer San Antonio sank off Woosung at about 9 a.m. on Monday after hitting a mine while she was about to enter Shanghai, it was learned late last night.

Two Chinese crew members are missing, two were seriously injured and six suffered lesser injuries. The injured were taken to a hospital in Shanghai. The rest of the crew were unhurt and have safely arrived in Shanghai.

Confirming the report, the Sincere Shipping Company here, agents for the vessel, said that the San Antonio sank almost immediately after hitting a mine near Woosung.

This was the third mine disaster off Woosung within a month. Victims of the first two were the two Panamanian vessels, the Valva and Santos, which sank rapidly after hitting mines on June 24 and 25 respectively.

The San Antonio sailed from Hong Kong for Shanghai on July 16 with a full load of cargo. Her delayed arrival in the mouth of the Yangtze was said to be due to the ship diverting from the normal course to Shanghai by taking a new route in the Sea of Japan.

Meanwhile, the Butterfield Swire ship Tainan arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from Shanghai with about 3,000 tons of general cargo on board. The vessel left Shanghai on July 16.

The ship was an uneventful arrival in the vessel said. In his brief cable to the local agents sent from Shanghai, Captain Cassal, master of the San Antonio, reported that the ship is a total loss. Two seamen are missing and eight are in hospital, of whom two are in serious condition.

The Filipino officers are all safe, Captain Cassal added. The crew comprised mostly Chinese seamen. There were about 45 Chinese personnel.

Flying Dragon attacked. Machine-gun bullets fired from the Communist-held Lap San Mei Island swept the decks of the 1,000-ton Panamanian ship Flying Dragon on Monday afternoon as she was steaming from Takao, Taiwan, to Macao. Three people aboard the Flying Dragon were slightly injured.

News of the shooting was brought to Hong Kong yesterday by the Flying Dragon which arrived here from Macao, her original schedule not having been interrupted by the incident.

Three people aboard the vessel sustained only superficial wounds to jaws and ankles. Two of them were passengers and disembarked in Macao. The other was a crew member who returned with the ship to Hong Kong.

This was the second time within a week that guns on a Communist-occupied island had fired on a foreign vessel. The first incident involved the British coastal steamer Tak Shing while she was on her way to Macao from Hong Kong last Thursday. On that occasion, however, the ship was not struck by the Communist gunfire.

Crew members of the Flying Dragon, explaining the latest Communist attack, said they thought the reason for the firing was that their vessel had gone too close to the shores of Lap San Mei Island. They added that recently the Communist island had been an order of magnitude more active.

The operation was planned only 24 hours before, as the Reds aimed all of the Western and South Western part of the country's coastline.

British planes maintained a protective cover for the American naval fleet.

The air strikes were made on targets of opportunity which the Headquarters announcement did not specify.—Associated Press.

FLARE-UP OF SABOTAGE IN BELGIUM

Brussels, July 25. Thirteen bomb blasts cut the main lines throughout Belgium today in the biggest flare-up yet of anti-Leopold sabotage.

A dynamite explosion tore up a section of the line leading into France at Janseppe, near Mons. Two bombs blasted trucks leading out of Tournai. Saboteurs cut 20 signal lines at Quenast between Brussels and Mons.

In Brussels itself, nails were sprinkled over a large stretch of the main road leading out to Mons.

A grid pylon was destroyed by an explosion at Rixensart, near Charleroi. Explosions cut the main line from Brussels to Tournai in three places. Other blasts ripped up tracks between Namur and Charleroi and Namur and Tirolemont.

Breach in line

The nearest explosion to Brussels occurred at Polissart, about seven miles away. Two bombs tore a breach in the line leading into Ghardeck, huge marshalling yard in the Brussels suburb. Workers this morning found an unexploded bomb on the same line.

Lines leading out of the great Southern industrial city of Liege were breached in three places. More than 18,000 workers in Walloon French-speaking half of Belgium's Brabant province, struck work today in protest against King Leopold's return to the throne.

Strike leaders said the stop work protest would last 48 hours but the workers were meeting later to decide on its exact duration.—Reuter.

On other pages

- Page 2: Correspondence.
- Page 3: Trial of solicitor, film director.
- Page 4: Barclay on Bridge.
- Page 5: UN to discuss Spanish problem.
- Page 6: Colossal U.S. budget forecast.
- Page 7: UK to increase civil defence.
- Page 8: Labour Party's foreign policy criticised.
- Page 9: Woman Today.
- Page 10: "Sino-American war Russian objective."
- Page 11: Saboteurs at Pompey.
- Page 12: Finance and Commerce.
- Page 13: Air Shipping movements.
- Page 14: Sports.

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Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

AID FOR HOUSING

Sir—I have read with great interest the various reports as well as the Editorials on the subject of the Reform Club's Memorandum on the Social and Economic Requirements of Hong Kong.

Few will fail to agree that the Poynton interview was unsatisfactory, and Sir Hilton's defeatist attitude compared with the later announcements that practically every other Colony, from the Honduras to North Borneo, has received financial assistance from a Corporation whose funds emanate from the U.K. Treasury. Why Malaya should receive aid for housing and Hong Kong not, I leave to others better qualified than myself to investigate.

Possibly the only good point which arose from the Poynton interview was the fact that Sir Hilton prepared the way for consultations between the Unofficials and the Reform Club. It is to be hoped the former will seize the opportunity, and the latter give them the maximum encouragement, and endeavour to hammer out practical suggestions for improving conditions in Hong Kong, which can be submitted to Government.

In my opinion it is not only in the best interests of the Public and the Unofficials but of Government itself that the big gaps which exist between Government, the Unofficials and the public should be closed, and an end put to the sense of frustration which in due course envelopes all who seek to improve matters in this Colony.

Government in my opinion are altogether too secretive concerning the reasons behind their policy, and in the absence of discussion in Legislative Council, except for the Budget debate, this public is left almost entirely in the dark.

It is this paucity of information which leads frequently to ill-deserved criticism of Government and the Unofficials, but as long as the public is kept in ignorance it cannot be expected to give Government and the Unofficials the benefit of the doubt every time.

The suggestion of Sir Hilton might well be adopted and action taken to bring about the interchange of ideas between the Unofficials and the Reform Club, who, whatever their faults, have the best interests of the Colony at heart.

Is it too much to hope that permanent machinery for liaison may result? For my hope it will, in which case the Poynton visit will have achieved some good after all.

Yours etc.,
TORY DEMOCRAT.

ss. Wusueh in Naval Dockyard

Speculation is rife over the movement of the British river steamer Wusueh of Butterfield and Swire which left her berth yesterday to enter the Naval Dockyard.

That she had been requisitioned by the Admiralty was denied by a senior official of B. and S.

Another report stating that the Wusueh is to undergo "special repairs" could not be confirmed. However, the utility of the river vessel for the Navy is only limited to local waters and the neighbouring river ports.

The Wusueh can provide accommodation for a few hundred persons, her normal capacity when she was formerly on the Canton run.

Alleged sale of Taiwan sugar factory

A "New China News Agency" report in the "Ta Kung Pao" yesterday said that a sugar factory in Taiwan has been dismantled and shipped to Hong Kong for sale to the Government of Thailand.

This report from Canton added that negotiations regarding the transaction were still in progress between five Nationalist representatives and officials of the Thai Ministry of Industry.

It said that the Nationalist first demand of \$240,000 to be paid in United States currency, bargaining has reduced this demand to \$200,000.

The report could not be confirmed in Hong Kong.

Previously there were reports that the Nationalist Government had sold a big sugar factory in Taiwan to a United States firm. This also has not been confirmed.

Clunie testifies in alleged bribery case

Mr. Thomas Clunie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Traffic Department, the crown's principle witness gave evidence yesterday when the case involving an American and four Chinese was continued before Mr. J. Reynolds at Central.

The accused were alleged to have offered and tendered Mr. Thomas Clunie a bribe of \$6,000 to facilitate the issuance of motor vehicle licences for a proposed "Drive-Yourself" service.

The accused are Ng To-ping, aged 30, travelling trader, Charles Joseph Murphy, aged 34, unemployed, Ngai Wan-cho, aged 28, unemployed, Thomas Chen, aged 37, master of the Hankow store and Tsang Tak-nan, aged 40, partner and supervisor of the Yat Yuet Electric Bulb Workshop.

All are represented by Mr. Y. H. Chan and Mr. A. Shaw for the prosecution.

The charge against the first four accused alleged that on June 11 at 46 Macdonnell Road, ground floor, they did promise Mr. Clunie \$6,000 as an inducement for his endeavouring to obtain official approval for the use of motor vehicle licences.

The second charge against all accused was that they gave \$6,000 to Mr. Clunie at 46 Macdonnell Road, ground floor, on June 12.

Mr. T. H. Clunie in evidence said, "I know second accused Mr. C. Murphy. At about May 1, 1950, the second accused came to my office at Central Police Station and asked my attendant for an official interview. I granted him the interview.

"He said to me, I am interested in establishing a you drive service in Hong Kong, the object being to bring a large number of cars situated on the Island, Kowloon and the New Territories for hire to members of the public.

"I have noticed the absence of such service in Hong Kong, whereas they are prevalent in the States and I believe everywhere. I am sure such a service in Hong Kong is highly necessary to supplement the present highly inadequate service, or words to that effect.

Wasting time

"At this stage I said to him 'you are wasting your time and I am not going to waste my time by listening any further public vehicles licences either as taxis or for general hire, for the time being.'

"He then commenced to comment further. I cut him short and said that answer is quite definite and you are wasting your time. He then left.

"Murphy left a visiting card which I put in my drawer without looking at it.

"After that visit, approximately 10 days later, Murphy again came to my office. He had made no appointment. My attendant was not there and I noticed he was standing at the doorway for quite a long time. I told him I was too busy and he asked me if he could see me for a very short period. I said, 'all right, come along but don't be too long.'

"Murphy then raised the question of establishing a you-drive service. Murphy said, 'are you quite sure there is no possibility of pushing this thing through?'

"I said, you are not only wasting your own time but mine as well. However, if you don't wish to accept my decision, by all means write to the Commissioner of Police and state what you require. But I assure you it will be rejected.' He then said, 'good, I will apply to the Commissioner of Police.'

"Continuing, Murphy said, 'can you advise me what details to give?' I told him to make it brief and then gave him the necessary advice. He then thanked me profusely and went out returning a few seconds later and asked how long it would take to get a reply from the Commissioner of Police.

"I said undoubtedly the Commissioner of Police will refer the matter to me to deal with direct and on behalf of the Commissioner. He then said, 'I will give him the reply at once.'

Wealthy Chinese

"Murphy then said that he represented a group of wealthy Chinese and that he is the manager of the company.

"Two or three days later, Murphy came to my office and asked to see me. He asked me whether I had received his letter of application. I replied, 'I had not and told him that it had gone to the Commissioner of Police. Murphy again mentioned a group of influential Chinese who are backing the company.'

Americans in Canton watched

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, American nationals in Canton have been closely watched, said the "Ging Tao Jih Pao" in a special report from the Kwangtung capital.

The report added that the Canton authorities have also adopted a hostile attitude towards the American community.

Their movements are followed and checked and visitors to their offices and homes are interrogated by special agents before they enter the houses or offices.

Personalia

Mr. A. H. Gordon, of Wheelock Marden and Company, arrived here from Shanghai yesterday by the ss. Tsinan.

Mr. W. Dorland left the Colony yesterday for Keelung, Taiwan, by the ss. Shengking.

Arrivals from Japan yesterday by the ss. Shanshi included Mrs. D. A. Collins, Miss C. M. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tcheng, Miss C. B. H. Messrs. R. Hart and R. M. Campbell.

Among those who left Hong Kong for Singapore by BOAC yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Grady, Professor S. M. Banfill, Dr. D. W. Gould, Messrs. C. J. Kelly, T. A. Holendovsk, Wan Yuet, Kwok Kwai, H. R. Hurst and Chan Kan-yuen.

Messrs. D. J. Wilson, F. Dally, J. Brophy and J. Krane, left for Bangkok yesterday by BOAC.

Among those who left for the United Kingdom yesterday by BOAC were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. College, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Meyers, Mrs. L. S. L. Gokson, W. T. Daly and Mrs. G. M. Dunkley.

Yesterday's departures for Tokyo by BOAC included Mrs. C. J. Orme, Harold Lee, Miss Victoria Wan, Lee Po, Moy Yee, Chart, F. E. Goldsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Stollens Nickels, S. J. Davies, Cdr. W. J. F. Collings, F. J. Day and H. D. Smith.

Miss Kay Willoughby, Messrs. E. J. Wilson, Chu Seng, F. G. Cheng and Ching Do left Hong Kong for Manila by CPA yesterday.

Mr. T. A. Bax and Mr. Wong Pak-hang left for Jesselton yesterday by CPA.

Among those who left for Bangkok yesterday by CPA were Miss Stella Ratcliff, Miss Ida Malcolm, Messrs. Gul Sec-ang, Fung Chen, Cheng Guang and G. Singh.

Mr. W. Gaffney, the well known sportsman will be leaving the Colony on a holiday soon. Mr. Gaffney is the former Secretary of the Hong Kong Football Reference Association and is also a keen lawn bowler and plays regularly for the Kowloon Docks both in the First and Third Division League. He also represents the Docks Club in Tennis and Badminton.

CMSN tug returns under Red flag

Flying the Chinese People's Republic flag of five yellow stars on a red background, the 600-ton sea-going tug, Ming 302 of the China Merchant Steamship Navigation Company, steamed into Hong Kong yesterday afternoon from Canton.

A welcoming party was given by CMSN personnel aboard the ss. Hai Hala, alongside which the tug berthed.

Red banners were hung on the Hai Hala with words, "welcome to the glorious return of our brothers on the Ming 302 which had victoriously accomplished the mission of resuming sailing" inscribed on them.

The Ming 302 was the first CMSN vessel to have sailed to Canton from Hong Kong. Her departure from this Colony about two weeks ago evoked numerous rumours regarding the fate of other CMSN vessels which have been in Hong Kong since January when these vessels were detected by the People's Government in China. These rumours were today denied by the official spokesman of the CMSN company in Hong Kong.

Rotarians hear talk on Sailors and Soldiers Home

In a talk on the history and work of the Sailors and Soldiers Home at Wanchai before the Hong Kong Rotary Club yesterday, the Reverend J. E. Sandbach unfolded a story of service for the servicemen extending over a period of 52 years.

When the first Methodist Church was built in Hong Kong in 1898, the little community that built it felt a social and spiritual responsibility for those men whose duty took them or their ships to the garrison of this Colony.

That was the beginning of the Sailors and Soldiers Home which started off in two rented rooms. Two years later it moved into larger premises at the corner of Old Arsenal Street, known as Blue Building, since demolished, where it carried on for the next 20 years.

Its influence and its importance grew with the years, and the committee responsible for running the Home then decided that a new and modern building was indispensable, and so a site was secured and the present building at the corner of Hennessy Road and Anton Street was put up. It was completed in 1920 and was opened by the then Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, who was one of the staunchest supporters of the Home.

The new Home embodied the latest idea, up to the time of its completion, of a home away from home, with conditions and amenities as near home life as possible. There was the right sort of sleeping accommodation, facilities for relaxation, and eating service. It became an instantaneous success, and so popular did it prove that it was extended. The extension was completed in 1930.

Mr. Sandbach gave a description of the services provided by the Home, and its lay-out.

"Our main object is to break down the barrier between the Services and the civilian population of the Colony," said Mr. Sandbach who described the social evenings arranged at the Home where Servicemen and civilians may mix and get to know one another. "We feel this sort of get together help very much to do away with that dim view which some Servicemen have of the Colony."

The speaker then touched upon a very important function performed by the Home in the years between the two World Wars. He referred to the institution of vocational training for Servicemen in their leisure hours could occupy themselves in learning a trade or occupation, which they could take up after they left the Services.

The idea of vocational training, which started as an Arts and Crafts Club, blossomed in two years into a full-fledged School of Vocational Training which have courses on such subjects as engineering, carpentry, radio, motor engineering and driving. Commercial courses were also provided for those who were so inclined, and there were in addition language classes, including Chinese. Even photography was taught.

Here Mr. Sandbach paid tribute to those instructors who in their spare time gave their services voluntarily to the School.

Though catering to all three Services, the Navy was the biggest backer of the School and as the result of a report from the then Commander-in-Chief to London, the School became the official School of Vocational Training for the Chinese Station and Mr. Sandbach was the official principal of the School.

The School was an overwhelming success, and there was always a long waiting list for admission.

This good work was abruptly interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War and eventually the occupation of the Colony by the Japanese.

Upon the re-occupation of the Colony, the Sailors and Soldiers Home was little more than an empty shell, but by hard work and generous contributions from its supporters and well-wishers, it was able to re-open its doors in 1940.

Here Mr. Sandbach described the work of running the Home which, though exciting, was also excellent, and even amusing, at times, and recounted some humorous instances where Servicemen got into trouble but who were helped out of them through tactful handling.

At this point Mr. Sandbach said he would like to stress, and stress most forcefully, that he considered "intoxication" was at the root of most troubles, and for that reason only soft drinks, fruit juices and milk shakes are served at the Sailors and Soldiers Home.

Mr. Sandbach gave it as his considered opinion that intoxication was the major factor in the moral breakdown of man, and was vitally connected with the appalling figures for venereal diseases in the Colony.

He said it was so sad to see hundreds and hundreds of splendid young men who, through drink, got themselves involved and he felt his conscience clear at least to this extent, that no intoxicants were served at the Home, and he can look these lads' parents in the face when and if they should meet.

By Sandbach made an appeal for more amenities for the Services, especially at this time when the number of the garrison is so considerably enlarged.

He also paid glowing tribute to the successive committees who had borne on their shoulders the responsibility of running the Sailors and Soldiers Home, a committee which, indeed, placed service before self.

The speaker was thanked by Mr. Neill Garland on behalf of the Club. Mr. Sandbach, he said, has given an inspiring account of what voluntary effort among a small group can achieve.

The Sailors and Soldiers Home is today an institution second to none, and in the course of its achieving its present position, Mr. Sandbach has played a not unimportant part. Mr. Garland said that himself has had close connection with the activities of the Home for the last 20 years, and his tribute to Mr. Sandbach stems from personal knowledge.

HK Arts Club exhibition

The Public of Hong Kong will have the opportunity of seeing the works of many members of the Hong Kong Art Club as the Club is holding its first Summer Exhibition of paintings in the British Council reading room in Gloucester Building.

All told there are 115 paintings, mostly in oils, in the exhibition which began yesterday and will continue until Friday, July 28.

The works displayed are considered the best efforts of the members of the Club during the six months and have been selected from more than 220 entries by an elected committee of jurors.

The fact that the exhibition is being held in a central part of the Colony will enable many of the Hong Kong residents interested in Art to pay a visit to the exhibition, which opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m. daily.

Monthly exhibitions of the works of the Club's members are held at the St. John's Cathedral Hall for those who are interested.

The aim of the Club is to encourage new membership from those who enjoy artistic pursuits and experts and beginners are equally welcome.

Obituary

Mr. Wm. Anderson

Mr. Wm. Anderson, formerly of the Anderson Music Company, Limited, Hong Kong, died suddenly on July 13, this year at Dumfries; it was learned yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Anderson arrived in Hong Kong in 1901 to join the music department of Lane Crawford, Limited. In 1912, he founded the Anderson Music Company, and returned to his home in Dumfries in 1930.

In Hong Kong he was a keen member of the Victoria Recreation Club and was the first local secretary of the Trinity College of Music, London. He was succeeded by the late Mr. J. E. Anderson on his retirement.

He is survived by his widow, Margaret, nee Brown, who comes from a very old Hong Kong family.

Any communications concerning the affairs of Mr. Anderson should be addressed to Mr. J. E. Anderson, of No. 78, Fordington Road, London, who will be glad to hear from old friends.

More miles for your money with **DUNLOP**



DEFENCE QUESTIONS STANDARD OF TRUTH IN COWIE'S EVIDENCE

The standard of truth in the evidence given by William Henry Cowie, the Crown's chief witness at the Conspiracy Trial, was questioned by the defence in the packed courtroom of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon, KC, leading counsel for Marcus A. da Silva, solicitor, in his cross-examination of Cowie recalled the action brought by him last year against the Attorney General for wrongful dismissal from the Hong Kong Police which failed.

Recalling further that the then Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in the course of the judgment had pointed out that either the Police or Cowie had committed perjury, Mr. Sheldon asked Cowie whether he was using the same standard of truth.

Cowie replied he was on oath to tell the truth.

The present case is being heard before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams, and a jury of five men and two women.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, KC, and Mr. D. A. L. Wright instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo are appearing with Mr. Sheldon for Mr. Silva. Mr. John McNeill and Mr. S. V. Gitting instructed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan, are defending Shao-kwai Tam, the second accused.

Silva and Tam are charged with conspiracy to procure false evidence.

After Cowie had finished giving his evidence yesterday morning, he was cross-examined intensively by Mr. Sheldon.

Counsel asked Cowie if his position was that, at the meeting between Silva and himself at the Peninsula Hotel, Silva had asked him if he could give evidence.

Cowie further agreed that the question remained unanswered at the time because just before they parted he told Silva he wanted time to consider the matter.

That position remained until May 23, on which day Silva, according to the recordings, asked him "if he was willing."

Mr. Sheldon then asked Cowie if it was that at 3.15 on the day of his first interview with Silva, he had made up his mind to report the matter to the Police.

Witness denied this.

Asked what his reason was for ringing up Mr. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, that afternoon, Cowie said that at the end of his interview with Silva, his mind was in a very confused state.

He knew immediately afterwards that the suggestion had been put to him by Silva to commit perjury, and that he was offered money to do so.

First thought

"In my own mind," witness stated, "I knew I could make the necessary entries in my appointment book and could give the evidence required of me with little fear of detection. Although \$1,000 was mentioned by the first accused, I thought I could get more."

That was the first thought that struck me.

"The second thought that came to me was that I knew I was prejudiced against the Police. I was wrongfully dismissed. I sued the Hong Kong Government without any financial benefit."

Asked why I should report Silva's suggestions to the Police?

Cowie went on to say that a third thought he had was that he should report. The two latter thoughts were uppermost in his mind on May 11, when he was interviewed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Even then he had not decided whether to report the matter or report all the facts.

Witness said he did "tell Mr. Maxwell that he had been approached by someone who had asked him to commit perjury. He did not mention Silva's name, nor any particulars of the evidence. It was only an hour later that he decided to lay the facts open to Mr. Maxwell."

Mr. Sheldon asked Cowie what actually made him decide to do what he did. Witness replied that although he was prejudiced against the Police, he had always remembered his earlier training as a Police officer in England. In many ways, he still thought himself as a Police officer, and considered it his public duty to report the matter.

Counsel asked: If at the time Cowie was considering going to Australia, to which witness replied he did not think of it seriously. Mr. Sheldon suggested that witness had told this to Silva, and also that the reason given for his going was that his driving-school business was going down. Cowie said he did not remember giving this reason to Silva.

Questioned as to whether he knew at the time that Inspector Harris and Inspector Sloan were in the Kowloon traffic office, Cowie said he did not know. He had, however, had something to do with Harris in connection with driving licences for his pupils, he asserted.

Mr. Sheldon recalled that there was a change in traffic personnel in which Harris took over in Kowloon. Counsel asked witness whether Harris, when he took charge, kept the diary of licence test appointments. Cowie replied that this was done at a time.

Subsequently, the testing inspector himself kept the diary.

Suggestion denied

Mr. Sheldon then put it to witness that as a result of Harris having the diary, he would not have been the testing inspector at the time of the first interview with Silva.

Witness denied this.

Returning to the conversation between Silva and Cowie at the Peninsula Hotel, Mr. Sheldon asked witness if he did not remember to Silva that things were becoming difficult for his pupils since Sloan and Harris came over, and that this was the reason why he was going to Australia. Cowie replied No.

Cowie further denied a suggestion that he had commented to Silva on the strictness of Sloan's tests, and had recalled an occasion in which Sloan had failed one of his pupils because the driver, instead of stretching out his hand when turning right, had only opened his hand half-way.

Witness told the Court he had only remarked about the severity of the Hong Kong driving tests to Silva without mentioning any name at all.

Mr. Sheldon then put it to Cowie that he had found Harris and Sloan difficult to deal with and that he consequently thought his affair with Silva would raise him up again in the eyes of the Police. Denying this, Cowie said he did not agree that any Police officer was against him at any time.

Further questioned, witness affirmed that his instructions from the Police were received from Mr. Cashman, who told him that telephone conversations with Silva should give Silva the impression that he was willing and agreeable to his suggestions.

Referring to the telephone conversation with Silva on May 24 which was recorded at Cowie's house, Mr. Sheldon asked witness what his object was in ringing up Silva.

Cowie answered that Silva had asked him to do so.

Turning to the events on May 24, counsel said a meeting was arranged for that evening between Silva and witness. Agreeing to this, Cowie said that Mr. Maxwell, Cashman, Inspector Tebbutt and another Police officer were present in hiding at his house waiting for Silva, who did not appear.

In the course of further cross-examination, witness denied he was either "an actor" or Police informer.

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Cowie answered that Silva had asked him to do so.

Silva that the latter thought Cowie had taught Cheung Dik-chan to drive.

Denying the suggestion, witness said he had the impression that he was being asked to give false evidence.

In reply to Mr. Sheldon who asked whether he had interviewed Mr. Lonsdale, Cowie said if Mr. Lonsdale the Crown Counsel was meant, he had not interviewed him.

Mr. Sheldon then put it to Cowie that Silva had never said anything about compensating the relatives of the Dairy Farm cyclist who was killed in the accident.

Cowie denied this and said he clearly remembered what Silva said to him. This was what Silva said: "Before you decide I have insisted, and I have decided, that the relatives of the deceased will receive full compensation, regardless of the outcome of the case." Cowie denied the suggestion that Silva had asked him to come forward to give evidence for a fee of between \$500 and \$1,000.

Regarding his alleged telephone conversation with Silva, Cowie was asked whether the reason for it was to get something out of Silva to implicate him. He replied the reason was to give the impression he was willing to agree to Silva's suggestion that he should give perjured evidence.

The transcripts

Mr. Sheldon then asked Cowie if he had read all the transcripts in the case, to which he replied he had read them several times.

He said he was familiar with them, but added later that he was not completely familiar with them.

"The case of the Crown was that the transcripts of the conversation showed Silva was trying to get evidence from you that you had taught the girl to drive, Silva knowing all the time that was not so," suggested Mr. Sheldon.

"I believe it is, but I am not in a position to know," replied Cowie.

Cowie was asked to look through the whole of the transcripts and was then asked whether in any statement of either himself or of Silva, there seemed to be any doubt on the part of Silva that witness, Cowie, had in fact taught the girl to drive.

Cowie replied by referring to the telephone conversation alleged to have taken place on May 24, in the course of which, he said, he pointed out to Silva that he did not even know the name of the girl, yet Silva was in the same conversation.

Counsel asked witness whether he could say this was the first time he was ever approached by anyone in connection with the manslaughter case then pending.

Cowie said Yes.

Counsel suggested that Silva had told him he was acting on a traffic accident case and that Cowie had replied: "Do you mean the accident near St. Theresa's Church?" Witness denied having said this.

Turning to another aspect of the conversation on the telephone, Mr. Sheldon asked witness if he had any idea what Silva had meant by the term "professional matter."

On receiving a negative reply, counsel suggested Cowie's answer was entirely untrue.

Cowie hung up by a lawyer, and told that he wanted to see him on a "professional matter," and if in fact that person or yourself in this case did not know what that matter was, I would suggest that he would ask instinctively, what the "professional matter" in question was.

"I suggest that if you had not been approached by anyone before on the subject of the particular case then pending, you would have asked like any body else: 'What about it?'"

Mr. Sheldon told Cowie: He asked that question, however, did not do that, but went ahead to meet Silva the next day.

Previous approach

Counsel then specifically put it to Cowie that he had been approached by someone else in connection with Cheung Dik-chan's case before May 8, and that person had told him that Silva was appearing for the defence. That, he said, was the reason why Cowie found it unnecessary to ask Silva what the "professional matter" mentioned was about.

Upon Cowie denying all these suggestions, Mr. Sheldon further suggested that witness told Silva he did not want to give evidence in a traffic case because it would put Harris and Sloan more than ever against him. This was denied.

Cowie also denied that, having been approached by a man, he went to Silva, the latter had told him he was willing to pay a substantial fee for his services in connection with giving evidence on account of the attitude the Police towards him.

Mr. Sheldon then put it to Cowie that he had been approached by a man named Chan Yu-long in the course of your duty regarding inspection of motor vehicles.

Yes.

"In fact \$50 was found in your pocket."

Yes.

"And your case was heard by the then Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, and a special jury."

Yes.

"You were the plaintiff."

I was.

"And your affirmative case, put to the jury, was that the \$50 had been planted on you by the Chinese Chan Yu-long, at the request and instigation of Mr. Shahtain, former chief of the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Hong Kong Police."

Yes.

"Mr. Shahtain, a very senior member of the Police Force, with 25-30 years service, had retired to England at the time of the action."

Prior to the action, he had retired.

"And that was the case, you instructed your lawyer, and gave evidence in this court yourself."

Yes.

"During the hearing of the case, Mr. Johnston and Inspector Sloan also gave evidence."

had. He also admitted the jury found against him in that case.

"Do you still say to the Judge and jury here now that in that case the \$50 was planted on you at the instigation of Mr. Shahtain, and that Assistant Superintendent of Police Johnston and Inspector Morrison had deliberately perjured in that case?"

I do, though it might not be deliberate perjury.

"And then you say your evidence in the trial was absolutely true?"

Yes.

"And the standard of truthfulness in the present trial is the same as that at the previous trial?"

I am on oath to tell the truth. "The same standard of truth?"

Yes.

This ended Mr. Sheldon's cross-examination of Cowie, and Mr. McNeill then took over.

Meeting with Tam

Mr. McNeill questioned Cowie closely regarding the alleged meeting between him and Tam, the second accused.

Cowie said it was his opinion Tam was able to follow completely the conversation held in his house.

Asked if he agreed that most of Tam's replies were directed to either the first or the second part, when Cowie spoke in long sentences, witness replied it was one of the difficulties of the Chinese when they were not conversant with the English language as spoken by a native.

"Was the conversation with the second accused an attempt to see whether he knew anything about the matter?" asked Mr. McNeill.

Cowie replied he was not expecting Tam. When Tam arrived he said he came on the instruction of Silva. "From then on I just let the conversation run along normal lines," added Cowie.

Before Cowie left the witness stand, Miss Remedios was aroused in for him to identify. He said he did not recall Miss Remedios having handed him a visiting card.

The next witness was Mr. A. C. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who said on May 8 he received a telephone call from Cowie in his office, as a result of which he made an appointment for him to call at his office on May 11, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Johnston, the Director of Criminal Investigation.

On May 28 he went to No. 7 Belfair Road, but nothing happened.

He went again on May 31, with Cashman arriving there at about 6 p.m. and was met by Cowie, Tebbutt and Inspector Karpovich. They all concealed themselves in the bed-room, except Cowie who was in the office.

Cowie came into the room, and the wire recording machine was fixed up in the bedroom.

About 7.25 p.m. Cashman was watching from the window, when he gave a signal for the recording machine to be switched on. Witness saw a man, who seemed to be a Chinese, dressed in yellow shirt and blue shorts, and wearing dark glasses, coming through the gate and up the steps to Cowie's flat.

Witness put on his earphones and listened to the conversation. After the conversation ended, Cowie came into the bed room, handed two \$500 notes to Cashman, and Tebbutt handed witness a wire recording spool in a carton which witness initiated and returned to Tebbutt.

Cross-examination

In reply to Mr. Sheldon witness said after the interview with Cowie he dropped out of any active part in this matter until May 28, from May 11 to 28 he did not interview any Police officers in the matter.

The conversation was directed by Mr. Johnston.

"Did you see Mr. Lonsdale about the matter between May 11 and 28?"

No.

"Have you seen Mr. Lonsdale in connection with this case at all?"

I have.

"On how many occasions?"

I was with Mr. Lonsdale in discussions after May 31. I believe it was the day after the 31st.

"Was it the first time you discussed the matter with Mr. Lonsdale?"

Yes.

"Who gave instructions to Cowie in this matter? When I say 'instructions' I mean instructions for his activities between May 20 and June 17?"

I cannot say.

Further questioned by Mr. Sheldon, witness said he could make a guess.

"I handed the case over to Johnston, and I believe he in turn handed it over to Cashman. I guess one or the other of those spoke to Cowie about the case."

Witness added he took no active part after May 28 except to go to Cowie's flat on May 31. That was the only active part he took. The reason for his going there was to hear the evidence.

Mr. D. G. Culler, employee of the Philippines Air Lines, next gave evidence.

Cowie and Johnston were seen by Culler on the morning of May 31, at the Peninsula Hotel.

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Reminders

Today

Tue. H. meeting, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m. European Swimming Gala, Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.

NAAFI Club, Darts Tournament, 8 p.m. Women's Section, European Y.M.C.A. Mahjong, 10 p.m.

Union Jack Club, Whist Drive, 7.45 p.m. Nine Dragons Services Club, Screening of cartoons, 8 p.m.

H.K. Art Club, Summer Exhibition, British Council Library, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Musical Evening, English Methodist Church, 8 p.m.

Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd., Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd., annual meeting, SCM Post board room, 12 noon.

Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Nine Dragons Services Club, annual final and final of Tennant's Darts Competition, 7 p.m.

Kowloon Rotary Club lunch, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m. NAAFI Club, whist drive, 7.30 p.m.

Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, Band Call Broadcast, 8.15 p.m. H.K. Women's International Club, whist drive for Forces, 7.30 p.m.

H.K. Softball Association, annual general meeting, Green Room, Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY

H.K. Art Club, Summer Exhibition, British Council Library, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Union Jack Club, dance, 8 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY

NAAFI Club, beach picnic, 2.30 p.m. tombola, 7.30 p.m. Cheong Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

case on May 15 from his immediate superior Mr. Johnston.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
 (Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion
 of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted free of charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

LOST

KAI TAK Airport (permit 4054 Lee Kwok Shu) (identification card 2282 Lam Kam Yiu) of Civil Air Transport, both lost are now invalid declared null & void.

WANTED KNOWN

"L'OREAL" — undoubtedly the BEST FRENCH GOLD WAVES Existing, with 5 different lotions to suit each individual type of hair. No other cold waves on the market could touch it. CURLY KINKY HAIR can be made STRAIGHT with L'OREAL'S SPECIAL LOTION at \$19-320. Bette's Beauty Salons.

MAKE a note now, July 28th-29th, GARRISON PLAYERS present "Thank" Book now at Mounties.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by trained technicians under foreign supervision. Modern, accurate methods, no guesswork. Repairs include cleaning and checking chassis. Moderate rates, reliable work. Our reputation is your guarantee. Phone 20310, and we'll do the rest. Colonial Agencies, Schol Building, 14 Queen's Road.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds of materials) at competitive prices — from HK\$20.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection cordially invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor 31D Nathan Road Kowloon.

CARPETS and RUGS — Genuine Peking and Tibetan, lovely designs and colourings, various sizes come and inspect at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtsie cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicure — ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlor — Phone 50384-43, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient DURACLEAN SERVICE DURACLEAN COMPANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A. Agent: George Lin & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 24408.

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CANTONESE experienced teacher gives lessons for beginners and advanced students by new direct method. Easy, interesting highly recommended. Moderate fee. Box 591 "China Mail".

CAR SERVICE

BE UP-TO-DATE — Shellubricate your car at the Hongkong Hotel Garage. Complete repair service. Phone 27779 or 28428 for chauffeur pick-up and delivery.

FOR SALE

TAMARA MAY has now opened an air conditioned salon at 302, Hongkong Hotel, in stock — American dresses for all occasions at reasonable prices. Also blouses, skirts, shorts, etc.

DRESSES: Latest variety of ready made Summer Dresses from \$20.00 up. Just arrived Linan, Raw Silk, Bear Buckler, Inspection welcomed. Orders taken, Koo Zang Co. No. 32 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Tel. 50590.

CONVENIENT EASY WAY to own a New Pilot Radio — Whether you need a bedside, large table model, or luxury radio gram, we have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as low as \$10 per month. Colonial Agencies, Schol Building, 14 Queen's Road, Phone 52310.

TAMARA MAY 302, Peninsula Hotel, has a large stock of American dresses for all occasions. Also blouses, skirts, shorts, etc.

POLICE NOTICE

It is hereby notified for general information that Victoria Road between Mount Davis Road and Sasson Road will be closed to traffic until further notice owing to a landslide near the Chinese Christian Cemetery.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Hong Kong, July 25, 1950.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTICE No. 24 OF 1950.

FOR INFORMATION OF SHIP OPERATORS AND CHARTERS.

It is hereby notified that Sunday, 23rd July, 1950 has been declared a Weather-non-working day.

J. JOLLY,
 Director of Marine.

Marine Office,
 Hong Kong.

July 24, 1950.

FOR SALE

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (revised edition) at \$3.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office, House, Tel. 32312.

SCRIBBLING PADS — 100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

POLICE NOTICE

FOUND

On 00.00 hours on May 9, 1950 on the floor of a stationary goods truck at Tai Po.

1 Gold ring marked on inside "500" weighing 5 mace.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Hong Kong, July 24, 1950.

POLICE NOTICE

FOUND

One bundle containing miscellaneous articles of clothing, 1 combined Fur Bag and Muff, 1 blue-leather Hand Bag.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Hong Kong, July 24, 1950.

TENDER

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following:—

- 1 No. Concrete Mixer 14/10. (Stothert & Pitt).
- 1 No. Crane 10 R.B. 2½ Ton. (Ruston Bueyrus).

Applications for Form of Tender and permission to view are to be addressed to:—

The Superintending Civil Engineer,
 Civil Engineer in Chief's Department,

H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong,
 not later than Friday, 28th July, 1950.

JOSEPHINE C.

Gowns Registered
 308 Hongkong Hotel

Wishes to inform their clients that as from 26th July 1950, they will be engaged in wholesale production only, and very much regret they will be unable to attend to any further retail business in Hongkong.

P.O. Box No. 2082

IMMIGRATION NOTICE

Cantonese residents of Hong Kong do NOT require any form of Immigration Department re-entry permit to enable them to return to Hong Kong either by land across the frontier or by sea from Macao.

Applications for re-entry permits should not therefore be made either in person or in writing to the Immigration Office.

IMMIGRATION OFFICER.

Hong Kong, July 24, 1950.

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

King's Building (2nd floor) 3 Connaught Rd. Hong Kong.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MID-LEVEL
 Suitable for short term at \$200 per month to appropriate agent. Desirability guaranteed and panoramic views.
 Tel: 21258

HKDF ORDERS

Serial No. 30. Orders by Colonel L. Rido, CBE, ED, Commandant, Hong Kong Defence Force, dated July 25, 1950.

Force Headquarters
 458. Depot Training Week ending August 1. Parade 8.30 a.m. Rifle Course Part 1. Squad A38, A40-Rapid Firing. PWT's. Snaphooting and Rapid Firing. Squad A39-Snaphooting, Miniature Range, Snaphooting. Squad A41-Aiming II, alteration of sights. Bolt manipulation.

459. Billposting Cards: All ranks HKDF are reminded that they should fill in billposting cards in respect of dependents living with them. Cards may be obtained from the office of Staff Captain at HKDF. Any alteration should also be notified immediately to Staff Captain.

457. Intelligence Unit Training Week ending August 4: Advanced Class, Parade on Monday, July 31, 8.30 p.m. Programme as detailed by OC. Preliminary Class continued. Parade on Thursday, August 3, 8.30 p.m. Programme "Description of Ground, Observation and Recon". Instr. Capt. Flavell 10.30 p.m. "FS in Ops and CI Planning". Instr. Capt. Smith, 11.00 p.m. "R. Thompson". Next for duty: Sgt. F.E.C. Quah.

459. Training Week ending August 4: Infantry Battalion, 'A' Company Tuesday, August 1. Programme: BQ Cadet Course. (i) LMG Elementary. (ii) LAM Advanced. (iii) NCOs Cadre. (iv) Blanks. (v) MT Drivers. Parade 5.30 p.m. Drill Sheds Murray Parade Ground. Dress Clean Fatigue (OC). 3rd Platoon Tuesday, August 1. Programme: "Description of Ground, Observation and Recon". Instr. Capt. Flavell 10.30 p.m. "FS in Ops and CI Planning". Instr. Capt. Smith, 11.00 p.m. "R. Thompson". Next for duty: Sgt. F.E.C. Quah.

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Long Range Regiment
 458. Duties Week ending August 5: Orderly Officer of the week—Lieut. R. H. K. Chichon. Next for duty—Lieut. G. C. Hamilton. Orderly Sergeant of the week—R. Thompson. Next for duty—Sgt. F.E.C. Quah.

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STAR

Phone 58335
 17, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
— TODAY ONLY —
 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

CAPTAIN CHINA

AN ACTION-SWEEP
 STORY OF
 HIGH ADVENTURE
 ON THE
 HIGH SEAS!

Starring
 PAYNE-RUSSELL-LYNN
 LON CHANEY-BERGEN-O'SHEA
 — ELLEN COOK-ROBERT ARMSTRONG —

— TOMORROW —
 Ann Sheridan
 Low Ayres • Zachary Scott
"THE UNFAITHFUL"

DANISH SHIP'S ENCOUNTER WITH TYPHOON

The Danish freighter Blintang of the East Asiatic Company, captured port yesterday after successfully battling a typhoon which battered her in the China Seas.

A number of the crew were knocked about and suffered minor injuries.

The Blintang, which came from Japan, had about 2,000 tons of cargo in transit.

The 1,154-ton steamer is under the command of Mr. G. Dullberg.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

An 11-years-old Chinese girl was knocked down in the street last night by a private motor car, suffering serious injuries.

She is Ma Suk-fah. An ambulance immediately took her from Des Voeux road, where the accident occurred, to Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

The licence number of the car involved in the accident is HK100B.

FOOD AND FUEL COSTS

The food and fuel index for the week ended July 22 issued by the Labour Office, were:—

Rice and Flour, 7.2 cabbages, \$4.040; Vegetables, 1.0 cabbages, \$1.1780; Salt Cabbage, 2 cabbages, \$0.2020; Oil, 7 cabbages, \$1.3030; Tea, 2 cabbages, \$1.0800; Salt Fish, 3 cabbages, \$0.8700; Fish, 4 cabbages, \$0.9800; Pork, 3 cabbages, \$1.1850; Firewood, 10.0 cabbages, \$0.7600; Bean Curd, 14 pieces, \$0.7000. Total \$13.2200.

The average of the food and fuel figures for the weeks ended from April 8 to July 22 is \$13.6211.

The Rehabilitation Allowance for the month of August, will therefore be:—

Daily-paid workers: Artisans, \$3.10 a day; Coolies, \$2.50 a day; Women, \$1.50 a day.

Monthly-paid workers: Men, \$87 a month; Women, \$62.25 a month.

Victoria Road, between Mount Davis Road and Sasson Road, has been closed to traffic until further notice owing to a landslide near the Chinese Christian Cemetery.

CENTRAL THEATRE

270, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL. PHONE 25726.

— 4 SHOWS TODAY —

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

• GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION •

HOLLYWOOD'S MOST VOLUPTUOUS GIRL ENTERTAINERS! THEY OUT-DARE! OUT-DAZZLE! OUT-STRIP! Any burlesque girl since Showtime!

Hollywood Burlesque
 JENNE HILLARY DAWN

— ALSO —
 SAINTS AND SINNERS

FOR YOUR CHILD'S AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION
BAYKO
 The Original Plastic Building Sets

STANDARD SETS & SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE
 Sole Agents: Compagnie Generale
 P.O. Box 1075, Hong Kong

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Believe me it'll go hard with you next time you holler, 'Oh, no! Don't shoot!' into that party line while I'm listening in!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

DON'T BE IN A HURRY

IT IS A costly mistake to rush in with your big card, just because you can take another big card with it, unless you have figured out the eventual result of your play. Cautious delay, while you figure out the situation, is especially important if you see a threatening long suit in the dummy. Try to calculate accurately the chances that a hasty play by you may enable the declarer to bring in the long suit. Often that survey will tell you not to use your own stopping honour until later.

West should have seen the probability that the heart K was a singleton and should have played low on it. South then would have had to use the spade A to reach dummy to try the rest of the hearts. West winning the Q with the A. The diamond A then would have been knocked out of the dummy. South could have scored the heart J, but the next heart could have been won by West, whereupon a diamond lead could have put East in to run his spades. Holding up on the heart K would have limited South to two tricks in the suit and would have rendered the game impossible instead of easy.

Tomorrow's Problem
 S J 7 6 3
 H A 9 8 6
 D J 3
 C A 8 4
 S A K 9
 H J
 D 10 9 8
 C 6 6 2
 S 10 8
 H Q 5 4 2
 D Q 7 5 2
 C K 7 3

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)

A. In so doing he presented the contract to the declarer. He returned his spade 2 to the A, whereupon the heart Q and J

South took the spade 4 lead Jr his own hand with the K over the J, so that he could leave the A in dummy as a re-entry for hearts. Then he began work on the heart suit, leading his singleton K. West welcomed the chance to win such a big card with his A. In so doing he presented the contract to the declarer. He returned his spade 2 to the A, whereupon the heart Q and J

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SHOWING TODAY

Four shows at 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
Warmth And Deep Feeling Dominate This
Excellent Picture!

LONDON FILMS present
EILEEN HERLIE

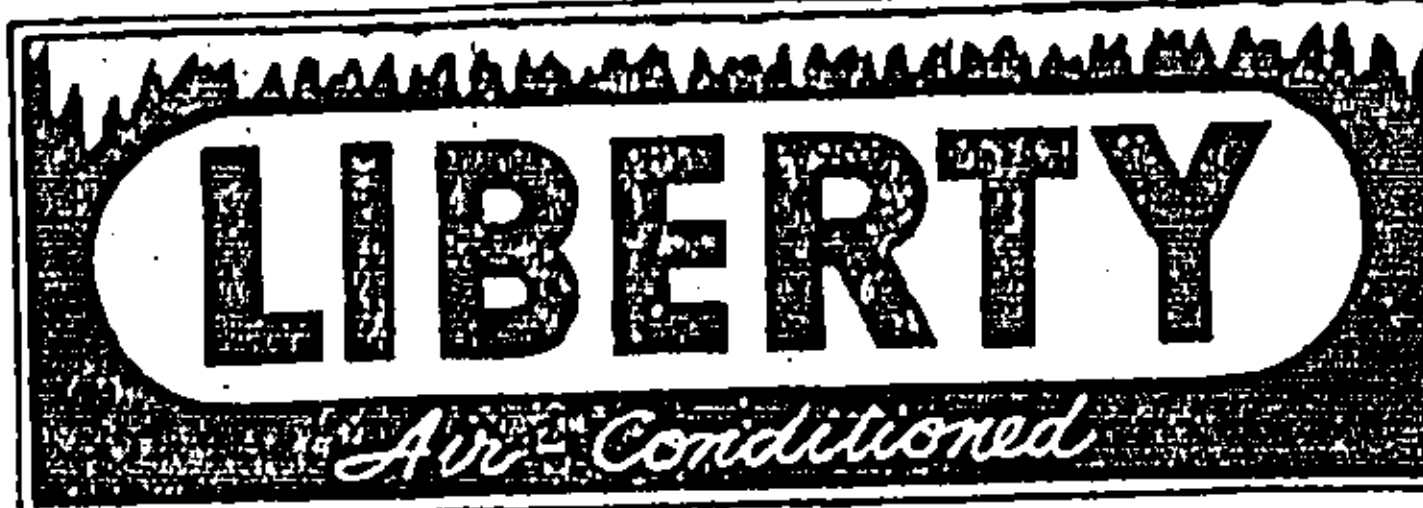
The Great Dramatic Actress
In Her First Starring Picture

The ANGEL with the TRUMPET



NORMAN WOOLAND
DASIL SYDNEY

ADDED: Latest Paramount Newsreel: —
First Films from Embattled Korea —
Fur Fashions of Tomorrow — Screen
Stars Go West With Our Friend Irma, etc.



RETURN ENGAGEMENT

TODAY: at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

EXCITEMENT-MOVIE OF THE YEAR!

SUSPENSE!
ACTION!
ADVENTURE!



From part of the South
Pacific many great
stories will come...
but none will be
greater than this
story of five men—
four of them white,
one of them black!

"Home of the Brave"

Produced by STANLEY KRAMER
Presented by SCREEN PLAYS CORP.
Released thru United Artists

Added: Latest Paramount Newsreels

NEXT CHANGE

By Parents' Request

"16 FATHOMS DEEP"

IN STARTLING ANSCO COLOR
A PICTURE FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

SHOWING TODAY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P. M.

A THOUSAND MYSTERIES OF THE SOUTH SEAS!



UN WILL DISCUSS SPANISH PROBLEM

Madrid, July 24.

When the United Nations convenes in the autumn to reconsider the question of Spain, do not expect to see Franco's Government standing before it like a penitent schoolboy awaiting punishment. Spain today considers itself more sinned against than sinner. There is no hint of compromise in its attitude toward either the United Nations, which four years ago applied moral sanctions against it, or toward its democratic or Communist critics.

From Generalissimo Francisco Franco downward, those who direct Spain and its tightly-held Nationalist Government consider that they—better than other nations and individuals outside—know the needs of this country.

German Red leaders re-elected

Berlin, July 24.

German Communists gave their leaders carte blanche today to run Eastern Germany. They re-elected President Wilhelm Pieck and Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl of the East German Government, co-chairmen of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, at the final session of the Party convention. There was no opposition. They were elected until the next Party day. That cannot be called without the approval of either Pieck or Grotewohl.

Backed by Russian guns, the party runs Eastern Germany. The 4,000 delegates ended the five-day party convention with a resounding voice vote for the new East German five-year plan calculated to link the Soviet zone and its 18,000,000 people with the Eastern economic bloc.

They adopted resolution calling on all Germans to condemn American intervention in Korea because "the same thing can happen tomorrow in Germany."

Then they showed how tightly they have woven their web with Soviet sphere by parading in an "international peace demonstration" before high Communist from all the Cominform countries and several other countries.

Thousands of East German workers, blue-shirted Youth brigades, and black-uniformed People's police marched down Unter Den Linden in a Moscow-type demonstration to the Lustgarten.—Associated Press.

ALBANIA REFUSES TO PAY BRITAIN

London, July 24.

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Ernest Davies, told the House of Commons today that discussions with Albania about the payment of damages for the mining of British ships in the Corfu Channel had so far been inconclusive.

The International Court awarded Britain £843,000 for the mining in 1946 of two destroyers in which 44 men lost their lives. He said that a third discussion between the two countries' representatives took place on July 17. Another meeting would take place shortly and Britain would have to consider turning to other remedies if this also was inconclusive.—Reuters.

The application of the United Nations declaration of 1946, which called upon member nations to withdraw their ambassadors in protest of its "dictatorship" and urged the Spanish People to rise up against it, was a deep and deadly insult. It still stirs the nationalist Spaniard as much today as it did four years ago.

France's Government would welcome action of the United Nations to cancel these sanctions. But none of its leaders and few of its people favour a belated, pleading attitude toward the international body at Lake Success. This attitude of nationalist Spain as being too much of a chip-on-the-shoulder approach, seems likely to continue indefinitely. France's most recent public statements gave no hint that he is ready to swap political and economic reforms for the nation to join the world family of nations which cut him so deeply in 1946.

"External enemies" Instead, he has struck hard and often against "our external enemies." Sometimes he made it plain that those enemies include the British and French Socialists—who have campaigned quietly but actively for the continuation of the United Nations stance against Franco Spain—as well as labour and other groups in the United States who oppose his "dictatorship" here.

There were times in recent months when Generalissimo Franco was known to be considering internal moves to make his regime more acceptable to the democracies. Among these were amnesty for political prisoners and liberalisation of Spain's controlled economy.

But almost every time Spain's Chief of State appeared to be near such action, a new bolt of criticism from abroad complicated the situation. Sometimes it was the published comment of an American statesman or group spokesman. Sometimes it came from Whitehall or the halls of the French Government. But each time it turned Franco and his advisers white with anger, and the chances of liberal reforms evaporated.

And each time that happened, Franco's determination to run without interference, and if necessary without help, from outside was strengthened.

UN action

Diplomatic sources here expect the United Nations to reconsider the Spanish question during the autumn, probably in November. Most of them predict that the group at Lake Success, probably without the assistance of Russia or its Spain-hating satellites, will wipe clean the slate of criticism against Franco's nation.

The United States, these sources say, is anxious that the entire Spanish declaration of intent be erased and that the United Nations take a new look at Spain in the light of current international conditions.

Washington, they say, would welcome an action erasing both the preamble of the 1946 declaration—which attacked Franco Spain as a dictatorship in power by force—and the "operating section" which provided withdrawal

of ambassadors and sought to arouse the Spanish people against Franco.

Britain and France, under pressure of their Socialist groups, may ask that only the "operating" section of the 1946 declaration be repealed leaving the UNO condemnation of Franco's Government still on the books. The Anglo-French Socialist split on Schuman's plan to pool Europe's steel and coal may produce a similar division on the Spanish question, some diplomats here said. In that case, they expect France to side with the United States, Belgium, and perhaps other Western European nations to wipe clean Spain's record before the United Nations.

Support from Latin-America

From Madrid, it appears that with the possible exception of Mexico and Cuba, the Latin-American bloc in UNO will support whatever move is made to restore to the Spanish fatherland to at least a place of equality among nations of the world.

Diplomatic observers here say recent international developments—especially the Communist invasion of South Korea with its threat to world peace—have strengthened Spain's chance of full forgiveness by the United Nations which slapped it down so strongly in 1946. Spain will not have changed, they point out, but the world viewpoint has undergone a considerable revision under the prodding of Communist aggression.

These same observers say they believe Franco Spain—once forgiven and restored to equality among nations—may receive some internal liberalisation, but only as much as Franco feels is safe in the light of a possible world war III.

Spain's leaders, who admit that their country now suffers economic pains which at times are almost unbearable, insist that full political and economic independence is the only formula acceptable to their Government.

Politically, some of these leaders have watched recent world developments with more than a shade of self-satisfaction. "It has taken the democracies years to realise that Russia cannot be trusted," said one, in commenting on the Korean invasion. "That's something we have known well since 1937."—Associated Press.

Increase in U.S. Marine Corps planned

Washington, July 24.

An immediate 50 per cent increase in the planned for the fighting strength of the United States Marine Corps, usually reliable Congressional sources said today. They also said that the Navy was preparing two—possibly three—more aircraft carriers for duty as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

Taft makes a gloomy forecast

Washington, July 23.

Senator Robert Taft said today that the United States would be a semi-military nation for the next 10 or 15 years and would have to spend US\$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 annually to meet the threat of Communist aggression.

Forecasting a radical change in American life, Senator Taft said the country was moving into a new normal condition in which 20 per cent of all production will be devoted to sustaining partial mobilisation. He urged immediate tax increases and an excess profits tax to put the programme on a pay as you go basis.

In a radio interview, Senator Taft said: "Today we are moving into something different—a semi-military status which we must accept as permanent, for we don't know when the Russians are going to strike, now, in 1952 which is what people have been predicting, or in 1962."

He agreed with President Truman on the need for credit controls as well as restrictions on strategic materials, but he said Mr. Truman sought controls "so sweeping he could tell every farmer how to run his farm and regulate every part of our economic life."

More taxes

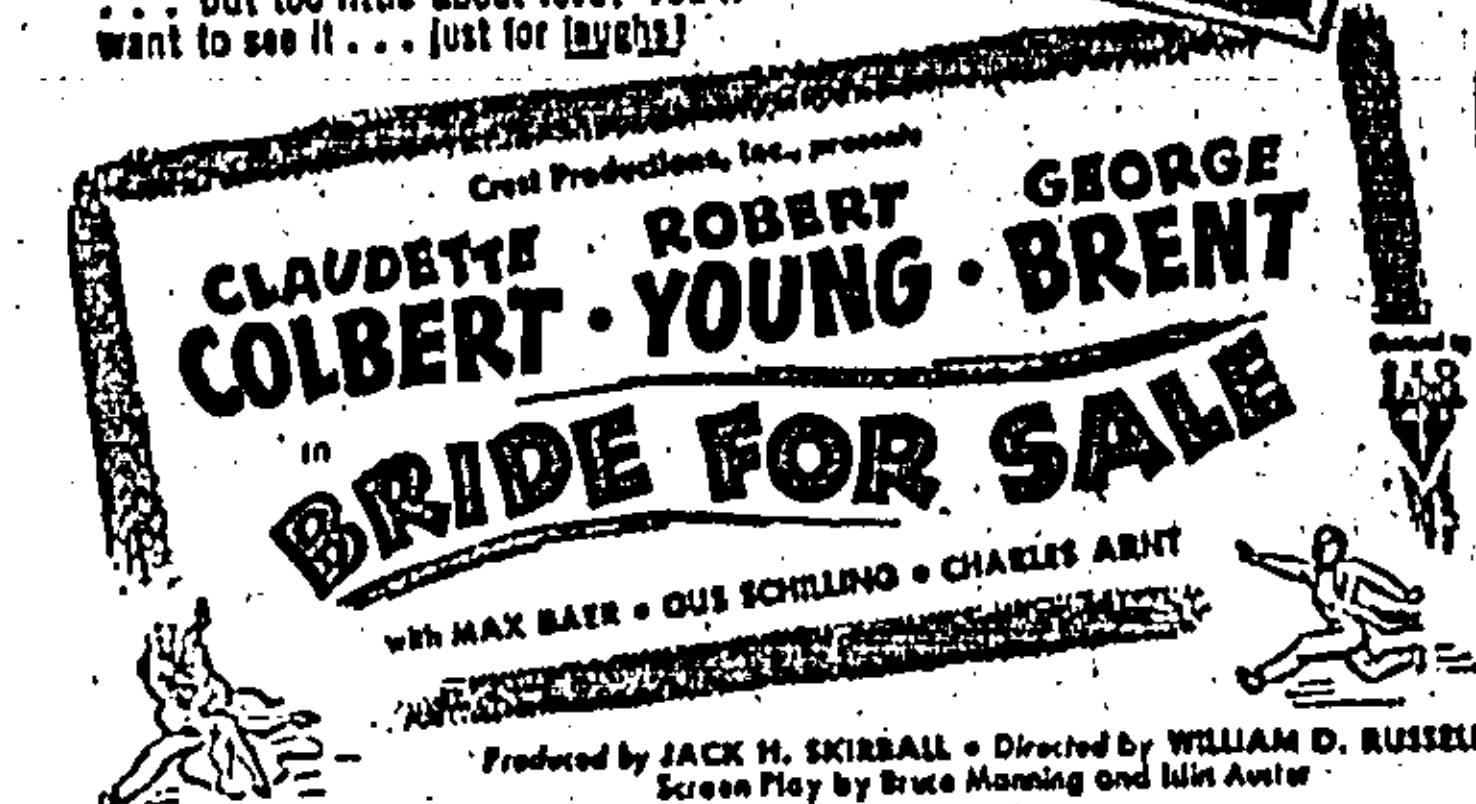
"Corporations and individuals should be taxed more to meet this threat to our country. I think if excessive purchasing power is drained off this way, we do not need to go to all-out controls at this time."

The Senate and House Banking Committees will hold open hearings tomorrow on the President's request for economic controls. In addition to credit controls, Mr. Truman has asked for authority to regulate production, property, raw materials needed for defence efforts.

Senator Taft said the President was going too far, although drastic steps were necessary.—United Press.

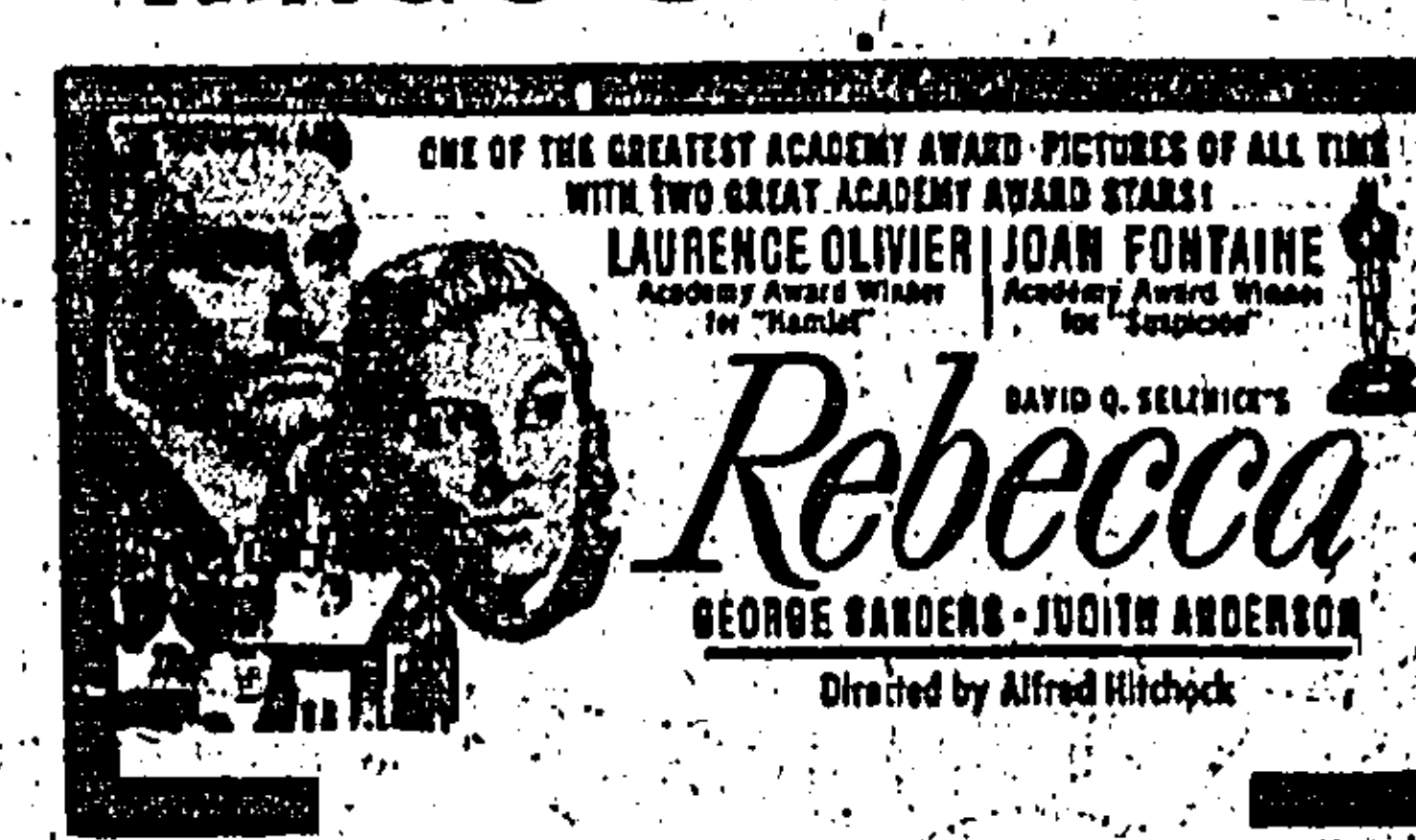


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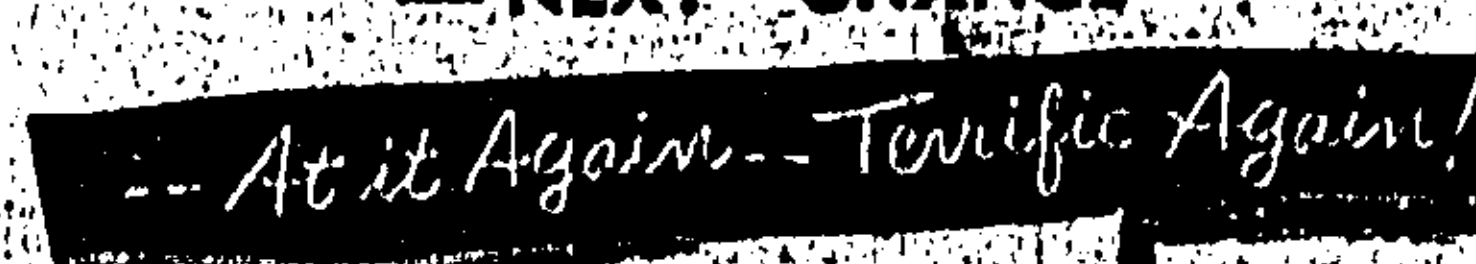


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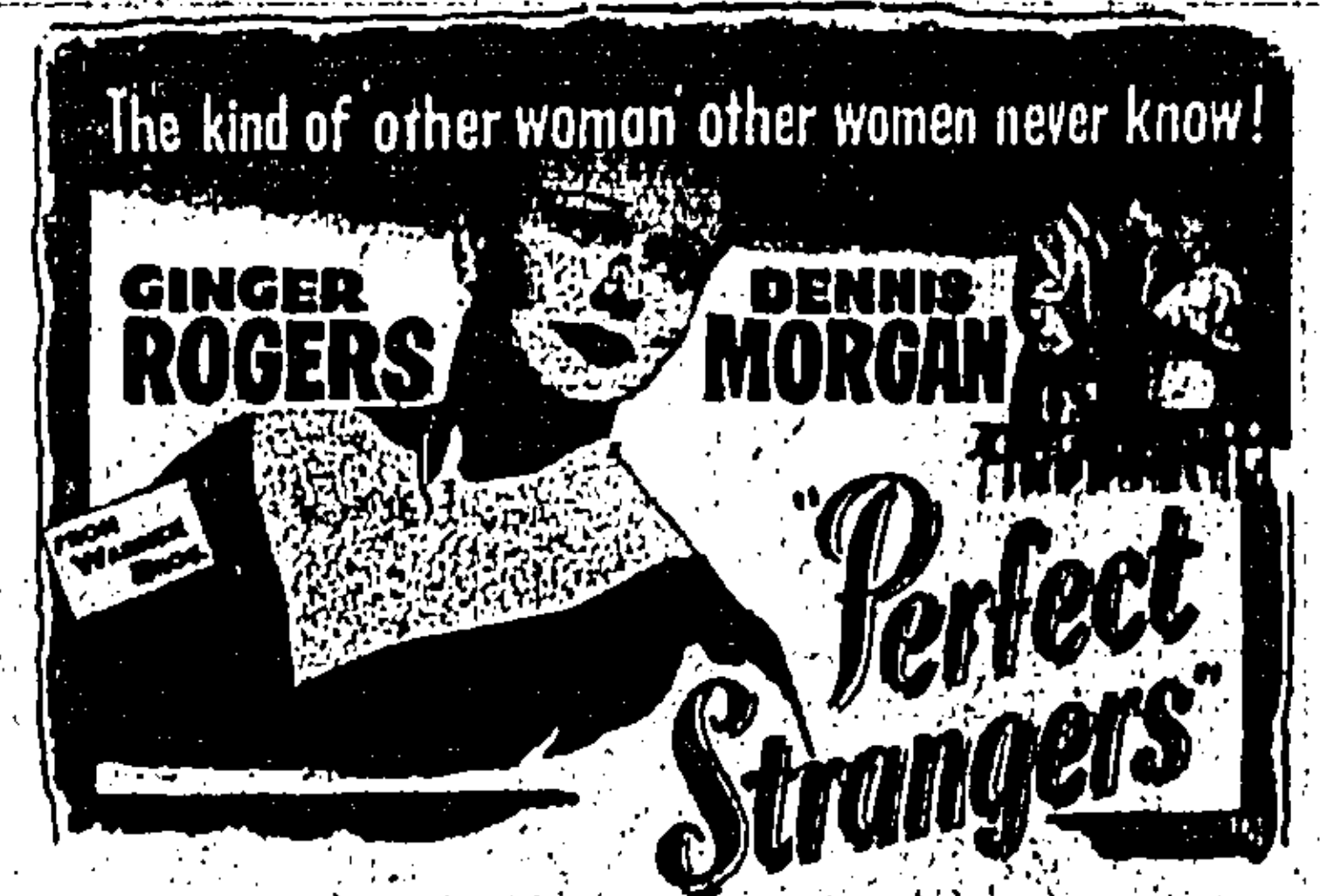
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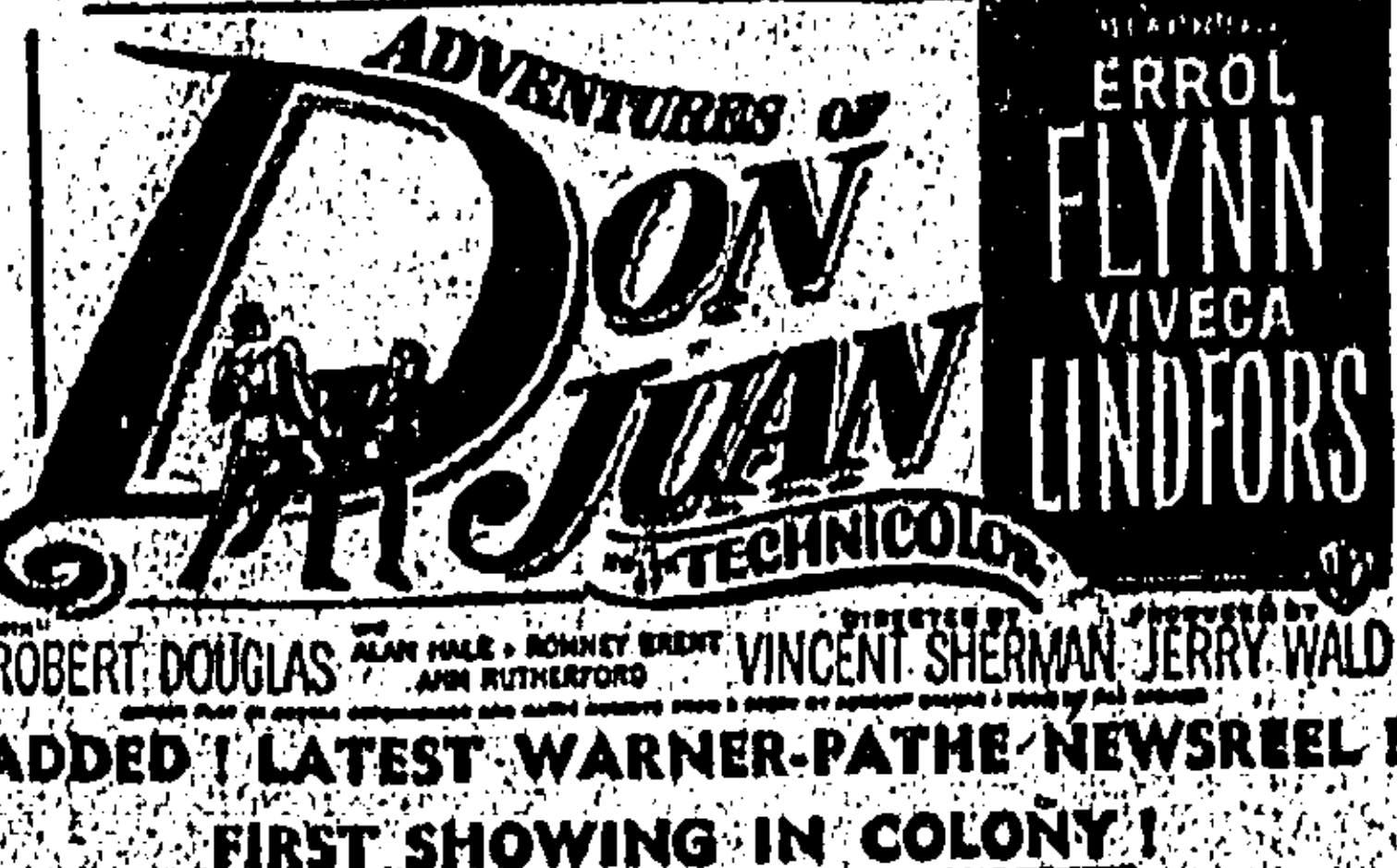


Added Latest News of the Day

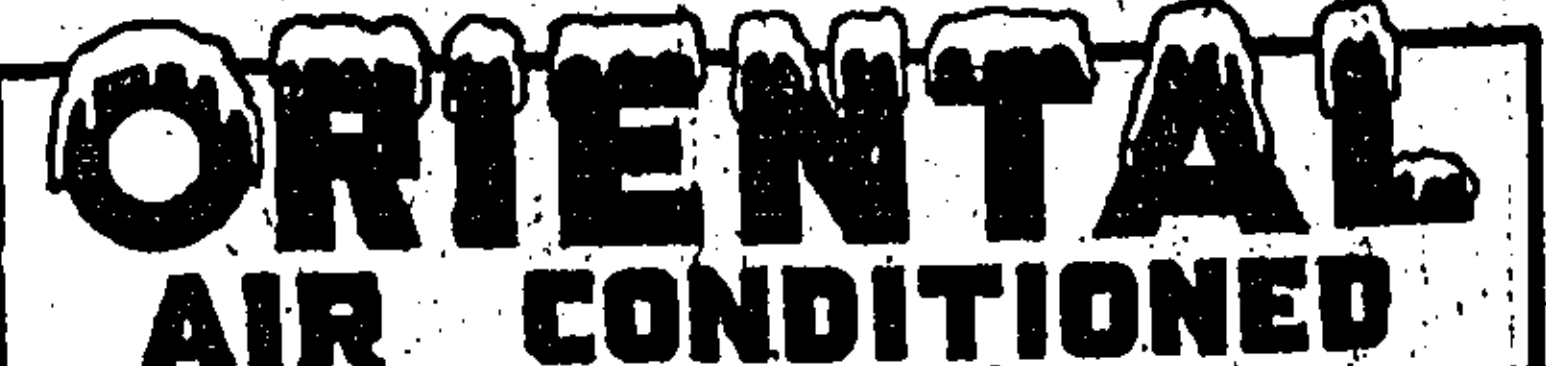
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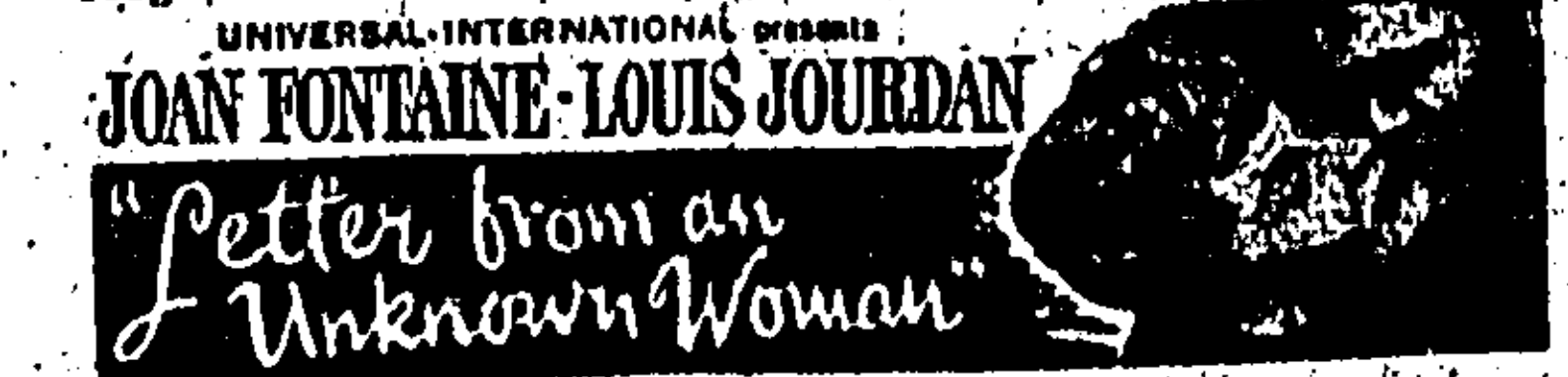


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SENATOR FORECASTS COLOSSAL FEDERAL BUDGET FOR AMERICA

Washington, July 24.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican) today forecast a Federal budget of US\$50,000,000,000 to \$55,000,000,000 per year for perhaps 10 years. He called for an immediate tax increase to cover the new costs. His appeal for an early tax increase came in a Senate speech in which he warned that the nation must plan for a different type of economy and offered his blueprint for the plan.

NORWAY'S AID IN KOREA

Washington, July 24.

Norway officially notified the United States today that she is ready to place Norwegian shipping at the disposal of Korea.

The Ambassador, Munthe de Morgenstjerne, informed the Assistant Secretary of State, George Perkins of his Government's decision during a 20-minute call at the State Department.

Mr. Morgenstjerne told reporters that Mr. Perkins suggested that he contact the Defence Department to determine what type of shipping is needed.

Norway is believed to be prepared to set aside some of her big merchant fleet to help supply General Douglas MacArthur's forces rather than send part of her small Navy to the Far East.

Mr. Morgenstjerne said, "As soon as we know what kind of ships are wanted we will be able to make a decision."—Associated Press.

If his plan should be adopted, he said, he believed it would be unnecessary to grant the "arbitrary and dictatorial powers over industry" that are proposed in the Administration's defence production bill.

Senator Taft's programme proposed:



SENATOR TAFT.

"PRAVDA" SWIPE AT AMERICA

Moscow, July 24.

"Pravda," organ of the Soviet Communist Party, in the first comment on the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson's reply to India's Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, and on President Truman's message to Congress, said today that while Premier Stalin's positive answer served as a "powerful stimulus for rallying peace partisans against imperialist warmongers," President Truman's message "crudely but frankly showed that the aggression of Korea forms only part of the big aggressive programme of American imperialism."

Commentator Yankev Victorov added that in addition to billions of dollars already being spent, the United States will appropriate billions more to arm the Atlantic powers "to intensify aggression, not only in Korea but also in Indo-China and the Philippines."

Victory said Mr. Truman's message "reflects the effort to save American economy from convulsions and insure Wall Street rulers of monstrous profits at the expense of further assault on the workers' living standards."—United Press.

BULGAR LEADER IN SLOVAKIA

Prague, July 23. Vladimir Boponov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria, is in Czechoslovakia, the official Czech news agency disclosed today.

The Agency said that he arrived in Bratislava on Friday, visited Slovak provincial officials and toured a forestry research institute.

It did not say whether his visit had any official purpose.—Associated Press.

Korean war

He said: "Of course, increased expenditures will not begin immediately, so that it requires more complete calculation to determine just how much of an increase is necessary to balance expenditures during the next eight months. By that time, Congress would be in a position to enact a more permanent tax system."

Federal spending in recent years has been running about \$40,000,000,000 per year.

Senator Taft said the Korean war in itself would account for no more than \$4,000,000,000 of the \$10,000,000,000 increased funds asked by President Truman and he said it alone could not justify many controls.

He added: "However, the Korean war has impressed upon people the necessity for increased forces to deal, perhaps in other parts of the world, with the type of war started by the Communists in Korea and better preparation for possible all-out attack by the Russians throughout the world."

New status

Hence, he said, the United States faces a "new status... something which we have never seen here before, neither all-out war nor a state of peace." He warned: "It is a change

which we cannot make without sacrificing some of the progress and some of the luxuries which have been our ideal. As far as we can see, this status may exist for 10 years."

Even assuming a substantial cut in domestic Government spending, Senator Taft said, the Federal budget would run from \$50,000,000,000 to \$55,000,000,000 per year as he sees the future.—United Press.

Thailand troops for Korea

Laos, Success, July 24.

Thailand has informed the United Nations that, subject to the King's approval, she will offer to combat team of about 4,000 officers and men to fight with the United Nations force in Korea.

This was the first official troop offer received here in response to the appeal of the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie.

The United Nations Headquarters disclosed today that the Chief Dutch representative to the United Nations, in a letter to the Secretary-General, said that his Government had decided it did not have enough forces to send troops to Korea and the Dutch Army was indispensable for home defence, he said.

Dutch troops in Indonesia, the Dutch delegate informed Mr. Lie were due for repatriation. None could be made available to Korea without the consent of the Indonesian Government, he added.

Today's announcement brought to 13 the number of official answers to the appeal for troops. Several countries are consulting the United Nations Command for Korea through Washington, about possible aid.—Reuter.

COMEDIAN IN INCIDENT

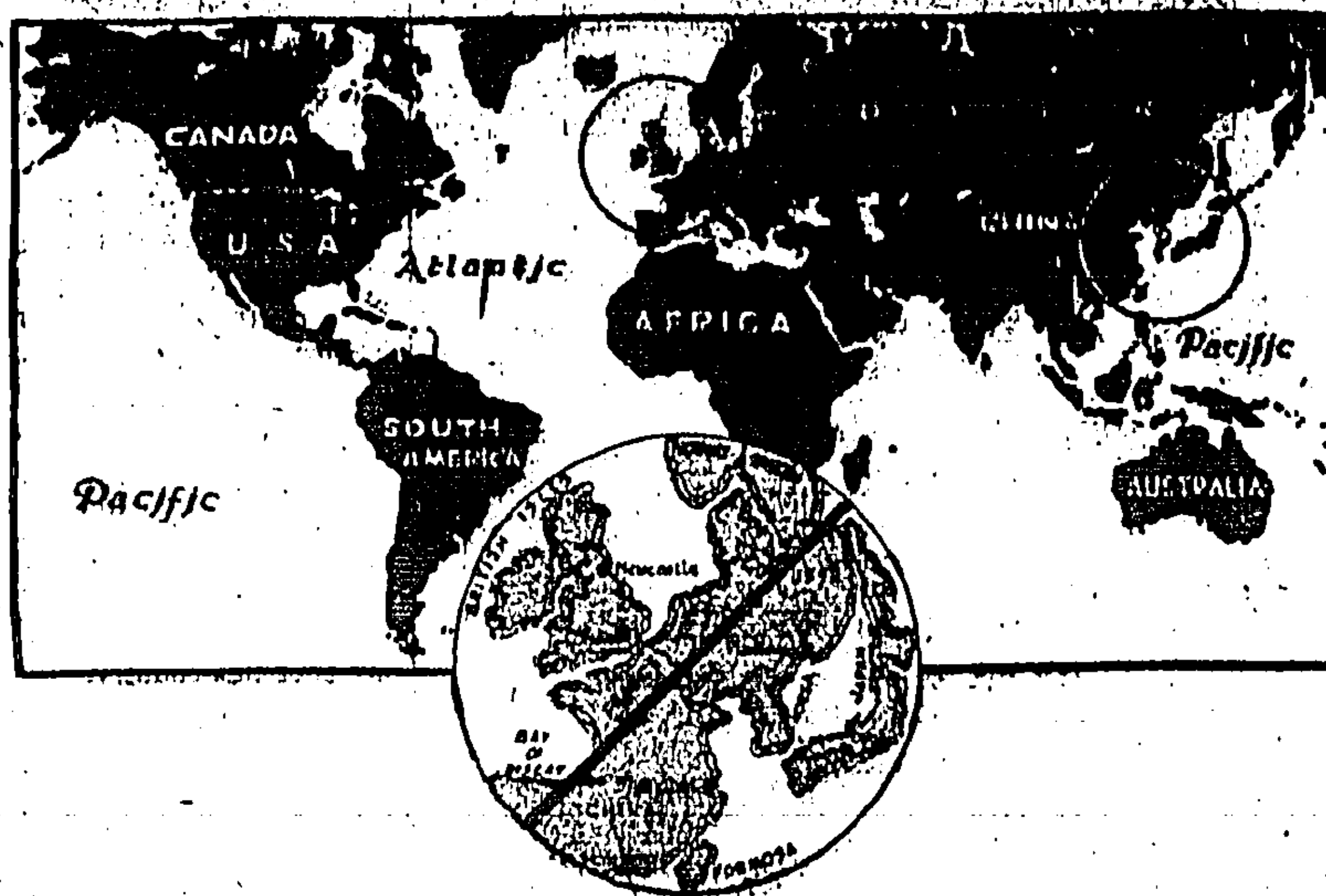
Hollywood, July 24.

Keenan Wynn said today he was sorry that he slapped a heckler at a political banquet on Sunday night and the heckler, he added, apologized too.

The comedian was the master of ceremonies for a programme of film stars' entertainment at a convention meeting of the California Federation of Young Democrats. But he said that an unidentified man kept interrupting him with "You stink." He added: "I tried joking with him. This guy just would not shut up. Finally I motioned to a technician to follow me with a spotlight to this guy's table. I was going to ask him to say a few words which would have been funny. But he said some obnoxious things I could not repeat, so I slapped him."

If apologized to the audience but they clapped and were on my side," Wynn said. After the show, he added, he got a "second-hand" apology from the heckler.—United Press.

Why Korea is important



If the significance of far-away Korea in the East versus West line-up is not clear, think of something nearer home—Normandy and the Low Countries in their strategic relation to Britain.

Then for the British Isles substitute Japan, and Korea for Normandy and Holland. Because, as Britain is the jumping-off point for any invasion of Europe, and Normandy or Holland the most likely beach-heads, so Japan would be the base for any invasion of the Asiatic mainland, and Korea the most natural landing place.

Conversely, the fall of the British Isles to a Continental Power would mean the loss to America of her Atlantic outpost, and the fall of Japan the loss of her furthestmost bastion in the Pacific.

In the past the British Navy's supremacy has given her control of the oceans of the West; the Japanese Fleet has held similar power in the East. And in spite of the advent of the warplane, many authorities still believe that in both spheres naval supremacy can be the decisive factor.

Thus it is that both Russia and the United States—dominating nations in the Old World and the New respectively—give high priority to the fate of Korea in their over-all strategies.

Truman's request for supplementary funds

Washington, July 24.

President Truman late today asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of US\$10,486,976,000 to meet the Korean situation and build up United States defence.

This is the appropriation which he announced last week he would request. It is in addition to the pending \$13,500,000,000 regular funds for the armed forces.

The supplemental request was divided as follows: Army, \$3,063,000,000. Navy and Marine Corps, \$2,648,000,000. Air Force, \$4,535,000,000. Other Defence Department activities, \$240,000,000.

Estimates called for an increase in the planned strength of military personnel by about 600,000.

In a letter to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, President Truman stated:

"The purpose of the proposed estimates is twofold.

"1. To meet the immediate situation in Korea; "2. To provide for an early but orderly build-up of our military forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression."

Mr. Truman said additional requirements for Korea were urgently needed and will receive first priority in the execution of programmes recommended.

Orderly manner

Expansion of the armed forces would be done in an orderly, efficient and economical manner, recognising the need for flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Of the total estimate sent to Congress, \$1,342,000,000, is for

military pay, clothing and allowances, \$2,504,800,000 is for operation and maintenance of tanks, planes, guns and ships.

Aircraft production needs were estimated at \$3,344,600,000, ship construction \$185,000,000 and procurement of tanks, guns, field artillery, electronic and other equipment \$2,648,000,000.

High priority construction and research development, industrial mobilisation and miscellaneous armed forces activities were placed at \$493,976,000.

In a separate message, the President also asked for a \$20,000,000 supplemental appropriation for selective service and \$10,000,000 for the President's emergency fund.—United Press.

BURMA MINISTER IN JAKARTA

Jakarta, July 24.

Burma's Deputy Premier and Defence Minister, Bo Ne Win, who is also Communist-in-Chief of the Burmese Army, arrived in Jakarta this evening. He was accompanied by Burma's Ambassador-designate to Indonesia, Hla Maung.

Stepping out of a Dakota which flew him to Jakarta, Bo Ne Win said that his visit had no special significance and that he was just on a three-day visit to look up old friends.

Bo Ne Win was received by Dr. Mohammad Hatta's deputy Dr. Lejmina, the Minister for Health, and the Chiefs of Staff of the Indonesian Army and Air Force.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN TAXES PROBABLE

Washington, July 24.

President Truman today discussed with Congressional leaders the advisability of an immediate emergency tax increase on both individual incomes and business firms.

The House speaker, Mr. Sam Rayburn, told reporters afterwards that the matter was still in the conversation stage. But in any case, a long range tax bill, possibly including an excess profits tax, would probably be taken up later in the year or early next year, Mr. Rayburn said.

Hearings began today on the Government's "Home front" programme.

Mr. W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which has the job of planning for production, home front controls and civil defence in the event of war, told Senators that price and manpower controls were under consideration and might be requested later.

"Manpower shortage in this emergency will be more pressing than ever before," he said, adding:

"There is a great new additional manpower requirement, which, for the first time, has become very real and practical to the security of the United States in this air-atomic age—civil defence."—Reuter.

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BRITAIN TO INCREASE HER CIVIL DEFENCE: COPING WITH A-BOMB

London, July 24.

The Labour Government made public today plans to stop up sharply its organising for civil defence against atomic bombing. Geoffrey de Freitas, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, told the House of Commons that these moves are under way. First, The Government will publish on Wednesday a manual telling the people what to expect if A-bombs fall on Britain. The booklet would put the atom in perspective.

"We have reached the stage," he said, "when the ignorance of the nature of the national danger is even more dangerous than the danger itself."

Second: The House will be asked tomorrow to authorise the Health Ministry to issue information on how to clear away A-bomb debris and make temporary home repairs.

Third: The Government is developing for civil defence the use of instruments—such as the Geiger counter—which will measure radioactivity.

Fourth: The Health Ministry is doing research on how to cope with injuries caused by atomic bombing.

Fifth: The Department of Industrial and Scientific Research is trying to minimise the outbreak of fire caused by the flash of such bombs.

Sixth: A special civil defence uniform, consisting of blue battledress, will be issued in the autumn.

Mr. de Freitas said that between 47,000 and 48,000 persons had been recruited up to the end of June for civil defence and allied services such as the Auxiliary Fire Fighting Corps, but recruiting was not fast enough.

More recruits needed

Mr. de Freitas was the first Government spokesman in a Commons debate on civil defence.

Conservative Geoffrey Lloyd demanded that the Government lay down a "model scheme" for local authorities to use in case Britain is atom bombed.

"In another war," Mr. Lloyd said, "one month might be decisive."

He declared the psychological impact of atomic warfare on the people would be terrific.

General problem

"I myself utterly repudiate a defeatist attitude on the defence of this island," Mr. Lloyd said. "I believe comparatively simple shelters of the earth type, not deep, stand up extremely well to the atom bomb."

"Our general problem is to revive, broadly speaking, the civil defence structures and plans that worked well during the last war, with certain modifications for dealing with this new menace."

British atomic experts back from a visit to Japan estimate that deaths there from atomic bombing were due to three causes, most victims dying from injuries and burns caused by the blast.

Causes of death

They gave these causes of death:

(1) Heat flash—20 to 30 per cent.
(2) Injuries and burns caused by the blast—50 to 60 per cent.
(3) Radio activity—15 to 20 per cent.

Mr. de Freitas told Parliament that these figures were given in the official manual on atomic warfare, "a very important document"—to be published on Wednesday.

It is a scientific statement of a study of the problems based on the British mission's work in Japan, he said. "It would deal with points raised on every side, in perspective."

In a foreword, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, says, "We shall not abandon our hope that an effective system of

international control may ultimately be adopted by the United Nations, and we for our part will do all in our power to make such an agreement possible."

"In the meanwhile, we must proceed with our civil defence preparations on the basis that in the event of war we might be subjected to atomic attack."

Asked whether active Communists would be excluded from the defence organisation, the Minister replied "They are of course watched."

He added that inactive or subtle Communists were much more dangerous.—Associated Press and Reuter.

ERP funds for arms spending?

Washington, July 24.

Marshall Aid funds may be switched to European military projects, it was disclosed here today.

Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas), the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a Press conference that the Truman Administration was considering such a step.

Senator Connally also said that there was a possibility that before Congress adjourned it would be asked by the Government for more money for the European arms aid programme.

Senator Connally made these statements today after the Committee had held a closed-door meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

Mr. Connally said that Mr. Acheson gave the Committee a very comprehensive review of the whole situation in Korea and other danger spots in the Middle East, the Far East and Europe.—Reuter.



U.S. EXPECTS EUROPE TO START REARMING

Washington, July 24.

The United States is looking to the British and West European representatives to the North Atlantic Council of Deputies meeting tomorrow in London to agree to match to the best of their ability the vast Truman rearmament programme.

Sections of the Press usually critical of Britain and the West European powers are already saying straight out that they are doing nothing to aid the retreating American forces in Korea.

SECOND LANDING IN CERAM

Jakarta, July 24.

A second amphibious landing on the rebel island of Ceram in the Moluccas has been made by Indonesian Federal troops, the insurgent-controlled radio, Ambona said today.

Following up the first landing on Friday, troops went ashore near the town of Amolei on the South Central coast, and engaged troops of the South Moluccan Republic, the radio said.

Official sources in Jakarta were silent about the new move, but previous reports from the rebel radio have proved correct.

Contrary to Government claims that Boerum Island is occupied entirely by Federal troops, Ambona radio said fighting on this territory of the rebel republic is still in progress with the "invaders" suffering heavy losses.

Indonesian soldiers in the Dutch Army led the Ambona rebellion three months ago.

It spread to other islands in the Moluccas and resulted in the proclamation of an independent "Republic of the South Moluccas."—Associated Press.

SOUTH KOREANS TO BE TOLD

Lake Success, July 24.

The United Nations Korean Commission is to hold public meetings in various parts of South Korea, to inform the people of the part being played in the war by the United Nations. The Commission also announced that it intended to remain in Korea and lend its good offices if required for peace.—Reuter.

The proceedings of the North Atlantic Council will be watched for any indication of the failure of Britain or West European countries to respond sufficiently enthusiastically to the call for European rearmament which the American representative, Mr. Charles Spofford, has taken from President Truman to London.

What is eagerly awaited here is not simply a stepping up of British and European aid in the Korean fighting from the existing limited resources but the mobilisation of European industries and manpower to produce new resources to meet any emergency which may develop in Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece or Persia.

It is repeatedly pointed out here that recent world developments have more or less outdated the original plans for this inaugural meeting of the North Atlantic Council of Deputies and the timetable for European rearmament agreed upon by the North Atlantic Council of Foreign Ministers in London in May.

Seeing themselves as threatened by the new Communist policy of "armed invasion and war," the North Atlantic powers can not now wait until the end of 1951 to re-equip the existing West European armies.

Shortage of weapons. Developments in Korea have demonstrated that America at present has not enough anti-tank weapons to hold up even the North Korean army, and that estimates of Western Europe's ability to defend itself may now be over-estimated.

Some contend that the tanks now being supplied to West European countries under the military assistance programme are themselves already obsolete and comparatively useless against the German Russian tank unless—

as the American officials against the German armies in World War II—they can vastly outnumber the superior opposing tanks.

It is expected here that Mr. Spofford will point out to his West European colleagues on the North Atlantic Council that nothing less than the partial mobilisation of European industries, including those of Western Germany, can enable Western Europe to step up its rearmament to the speed required by the tense international situation.—Reuter.

LATEST RADAR FOR BOAC

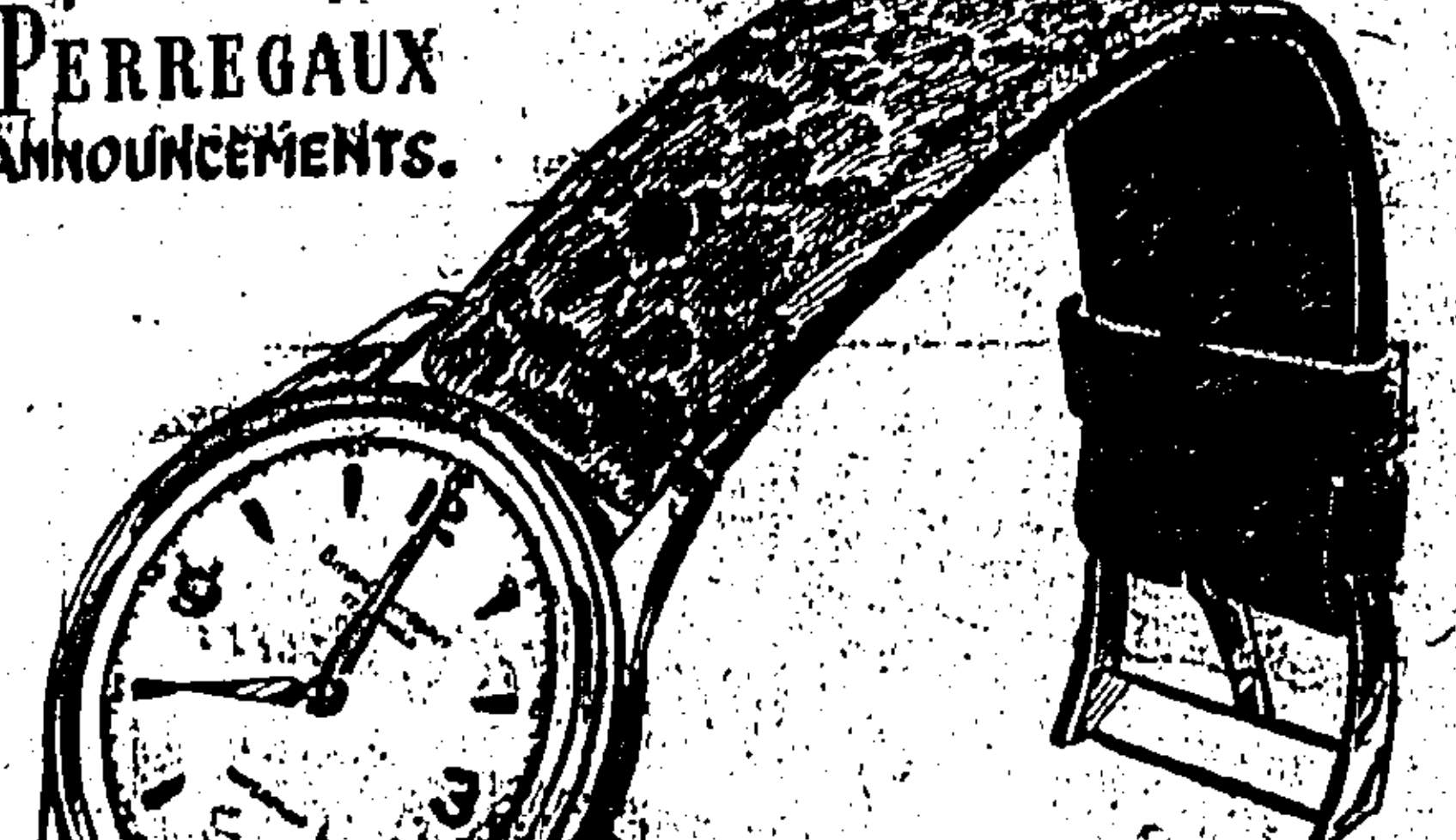
London, July 24.

Radar search beams, projected ahead of an aircraft and capable of detecting storm clouds as far as 40 miles away, will soon be making flying safer for travellers with the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Orders for this beam-throwing equipment—the latest product of the radar scientists—have been placed with a British radar firm, the Corporation announced today.

The Corporation plan to install it in their de Havilland Comet and other aircraft.—Reuter.

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Talks on Kashmir to be continued

New Delhi, July 24.

Authoritative quarters in New Delhi tonight discounted any suggestion that the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and the United Nations' mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, on the Kashmir dispute had failed or broken down.

The two Prime Ministers, with Sir Owen Dixon, are expected to continue their endeavour to reach a settlement of the dispute early in August in Karachi.

A brief joint communiqué issued at the end of the five-day inclusive talks—17 hours of intensive parleying—was couched in general terms and gave little insight into the discussions.

Their main trend would appear to have centred round the question of holding a free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir, one of the prerequisites for which is a programme of demilitarisation on both sides of the cease-fire line.

While Pakistan has asked that her forces and those of "Azad Kashmir" should be put on the same footing as that of the Indian

and Kashmir Government forces, India has all along opposed any such "equation" which, in her view, would amount to a concession to aggression.

Neither side, during the present discussions, appears to have been prepared to compromise on their fundamental stand on this point.

The reference in the communiqué to "certain additional aspects of the problem" is taken by some observers as having a bearing on the international situation in the context of the Korean crisis.

The United Nations' mediator, Sir Owen, it is understood, did not suggest any proposals of his own during the present discussions but it is surmised that he would do so at the next meeting. It is further expected that the parties to the dispute will find themselves unable to reach common ground.—Reuter.

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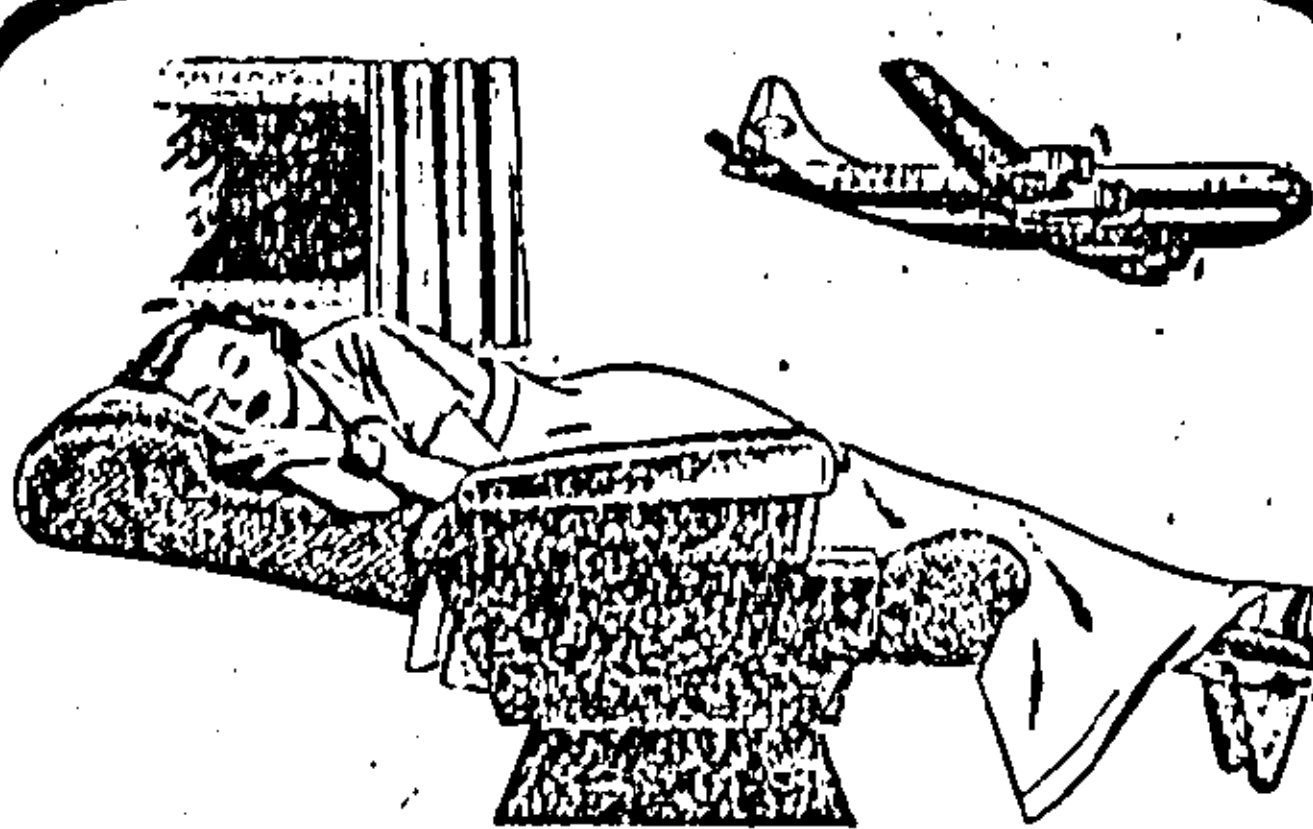
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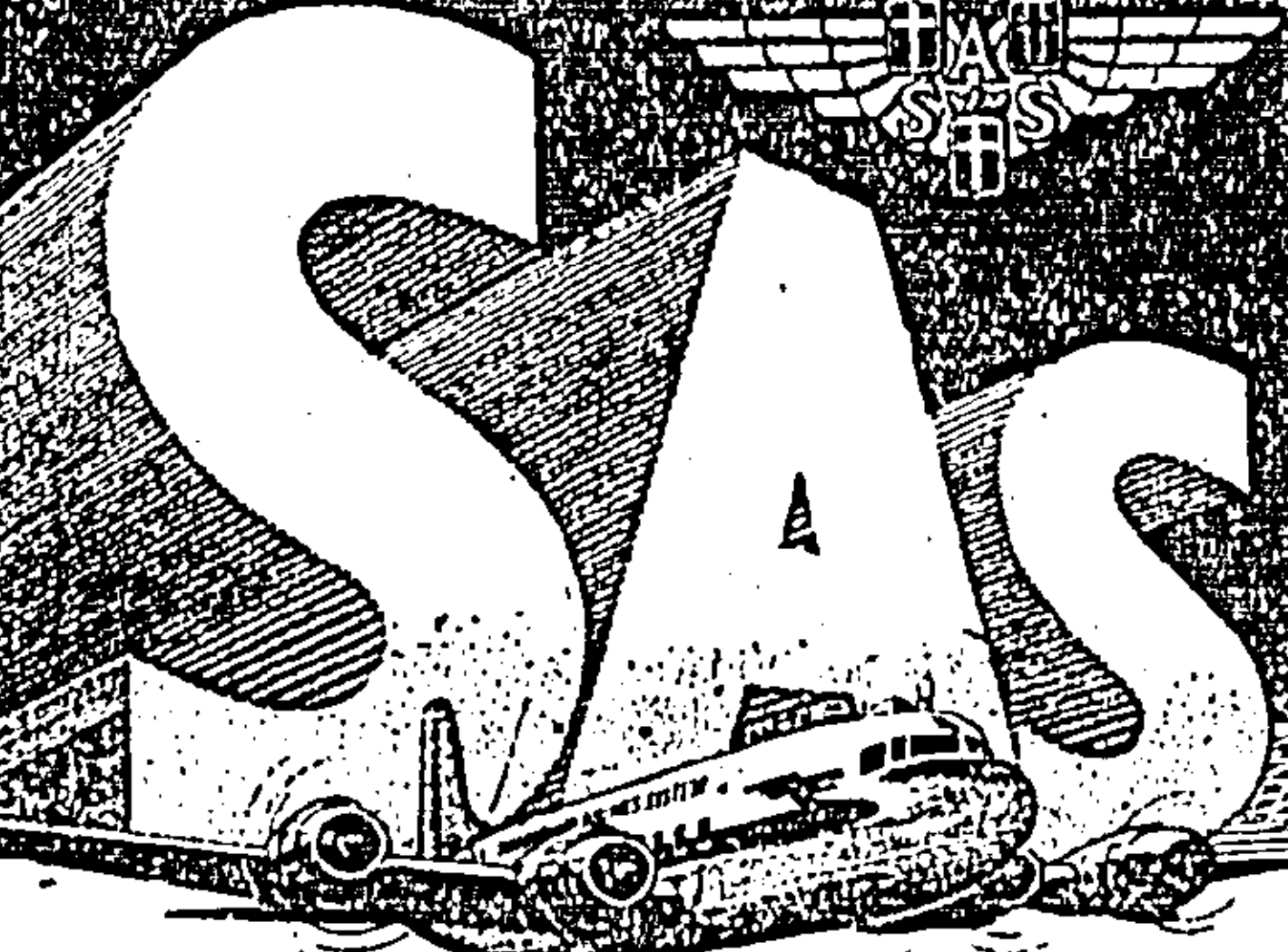
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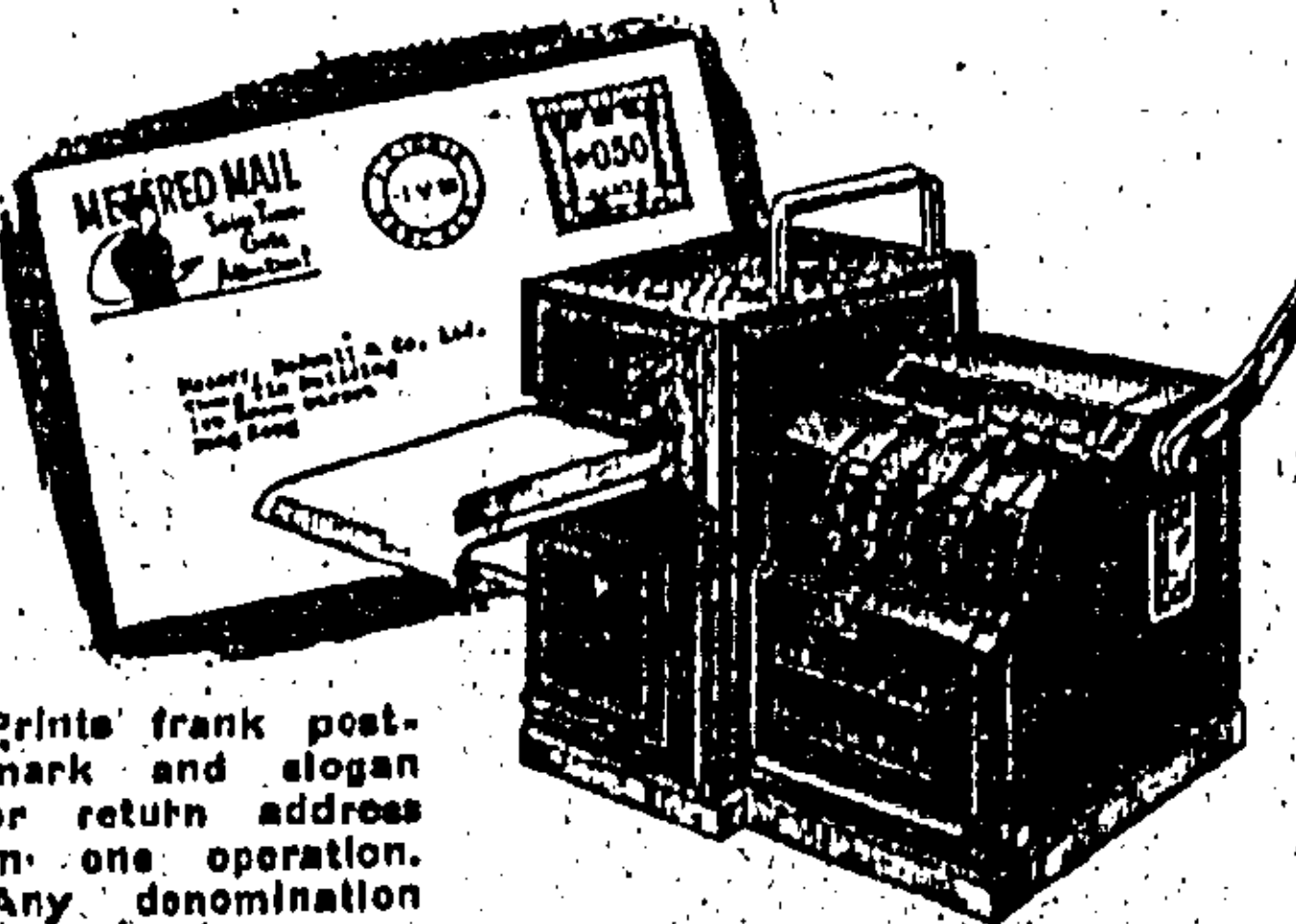
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DEATH

ANDERSON Wm., late of The
Anderson Music Company,
Limited, at Dumfries, July
13, 1950, aged 76. Survived
by his widow, Margaret, nee
Bevan.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREANS

There is one closely-guarded secret which is of vital importance, but on which no comment has been made and, so far as we know, no questions have been asked. It is this: was the People's Government in China consulted before the North Koreans invaded the South? If the answer is in the affirmative, one is forced to ask another question. Did it approve or disapprove? The effect of this aspect of the general situation has great bearing not only on the diplomatic efforts of Pandit Nehru, and the question of China's admission to the United Nations, but on the future of the Communist bloc insofar as the Far East is concerned.

Taipei, ever ready to fish in troubled waters, put out a story that the Kremlin had remitted supreme direction of the North Korean operations to Mr. Kao Keng, the head of the Manchurian Government. It is a story that is completely untenable. Another Taipei report spoke of a "momentous scheme" in which Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung were to take personal charge of a showdown of force between the Communist bloc and the Democracies. There is no evidence to sustain such a story. What we do know is that Peking resented the introduction of Taiwan into the Truman statement and has repeatedly expressed that resentment officially and unofficially. Statements have been made that it will go ahead with its plans regardless of the military neutralisation of Taiwan. It has also attacked the "armed intervention" in Korea—which has shaken Peking as well as the Kremlin to the core—and the "interference" with what it calls the people's liberation movements in Indo-China and the Philippines.

But there is seldom any reference to the action of the Security Council about Korea, and while Peking Radio broadcasts plenty of propaganda about events in that country, no official statement whatever has been made. There is in fact room for the suspicion that Peking was not consulted, that relations between the People's Government and North Korea scarcely existed, and that the Chinese deeply resent what happened—all the more so now that it has involved them, too, in the dangers and risks implicit in the entire crisis.

North Korea did not rush to recognise the People's Government. If it had any passionate desire to do so—there is no evidence it did—Moscow restrained it. It was not until about the same time as Britain offered recognition, that Pyongyang made this gesture. On Peking's side there was no response. And when it did send a mere Charge d'Affaires to Pyongyang, a fortnight after the invasion had begun, it was not until a Chinese Ambassador had at last been granted a footing in Urga (or Ulan Bator as it is now called)—after the Russians had

The basic questions in the Far East crisis are simple ones. Is aggression to be checked? Can the United Nations vindicate the right of small countries to live unmolested?

But the crisis has given rise to all sorts of subsidiary legal questions, some of very great complexity. They were not all of them perceived in the first few crowded days of the Korean episode. But they are now presenting themselves and a good deal will probably be heard about them in future weeks, especially if the Korean problem is debated at length in the Security Council and in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

About two of the questions there has already been a great deal of discussion. These were the two points put forward by Russia to try to show that the Security Council had acted illegally.

First it claimed that the Council could not function in the absence of one of the great powers; and Russia had been absent from the meeting at which the decision to condemn North Korea and support South Korea was taken.

Secondly, it claimed that America had taken military action in advance of being authorised by the Security Council. These particular charges by Russia have been replied to in great detail by both Great Britain and America. The replies were convincing, especially in the form in which they were stated by Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons debate.

Intricate questions

The other questions are much more intricate and much less easy to decide convincingly one way or the other. The principal question is really this: Are North and South Korea separate sovereign states?

If it could be demonstrated that they had been internationally recognised as independent states, the position would be much more clear-cut than it is. It would be clear that the North Korean state was making war on the South Korean state. The Security Council would then have come in to deal with a dispute of a kind with which it was envisaged from the start that it would have chiefly to do—a war between sovereign states.

kept the Chinese at arms' length there for 30 years.

It may reasonably be assumed that the Kremlin relented about Outer Mongolia only because it badly needed some show at least of China's official association with the North Korean aggressors. Peking Radio has broadcast detailed stories of the formal ceremonies which followed the opening of diplomatic relations with India, the satellite countries, and even capitals so distant as those of Scandinavia. But we have heard nothing of any exchanges of any compliments either in Peking or in Pyongyang. No word of sympathy has been uttered from Peking about the "aggression" of which North Korea complained. No public assurance of moral or material support has come from any Peking Government leader.

Peking has been most vocal in its indignation about the neutralization of Taiwan, and it has broadcast a great deal of anonymous comment about the "American aggression" in Korea. But the silence on North Korea conveys its own condemnation too. One can well imagine the real indignation in Peking if it were not consulted, or if consulted, had been overruled. The resentment would not be limited, of course, to the North Koreans themselves, for the Kremlin would never be able to persuade Mao Tse-tung that it had also been ignored in the matter.

The position as it has since developed has vitally affected the People's Government at every point. It has affected its whole programme of economic re-organisation, and its military dispositions, and, undoubtedly, the risks of manifold complications, not merely on the long frontier of Manchuria with North Korea, but in the general international situation. It is a vastly different position from that which Chairman Mao Tse-tung surveyed with such serenity and assurance in his speech to the closing session of the National Committee of the Political Consultative Council only a few hours before the North Koreans struck at dawn. There was in fact no shadow of a hint whatever in either the tone or outlook of that speech to indicate the vast change that came on the morning

SOME LEGAL QUESTIONS

By "Windrush"
Special correspondent

The Russians have, however, put forward the argument that the conflict in Korea is not an international war but a civil war. Korea, they say, is a single country. The division into two countries at the 38th parallel has, say the Russians, no basis in international agreement. Therefore the present fighting is a struggle between different factions in Korea to decide which of them is to be the government of an undivided Korea.

The first thing to notice about this argument is that, even if it were conceded to be correct, it would not, as the Russians suggest, rule out action by the Security Council to bring the conflict to an end. The Charter of the United Nations was specifically drafted to make it possible for the Security Council to intervene whenever there was a grave disturbance of the peace, whether or not due to war between nations.

Article 34 reads as follows: "The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute..."

Indonesian issue

It was under this article that Australia and India in 1949 brought the Indonesian situation before the Security Council. If Korea had been dealt with in the same way it is by no means impossible that the Security Council would have recommended precisely the same action as it did on the basis on which it in fact acted. The result would have been the same though the approach was different.

But is the independent statehood of the two Koreas seriously in doubt? In strict law, it seems that, paradoxical though it may be, Korea is still really a part of Japan: this is because there has been no peace treaty with Japan to regularise itscession.

In actual fact, the South Korean government has been recognised by the United States, Great Britain and certain other states, acting on the recommendation of the General Assembly of the United Nations, but it has not been recognised by Russia and the countries of the Iron Curtain.

The North Korean government has been recognised by the Russians and the satellites but not by anybody else.

But there is another question. When the United States recognised South Korea—and when

Great Britain recognised South Korea—did they recognise it as the state of South Korea, or did they recognise the government of South Korea as the de jure government of all Korea.

Here the circumstances must be recalled in which Dr. Syngman Rhee's government came into being. A United Nations Commission had been appointed to try to unify North and South Korea. Because North Korea had refused to admit the Commission into its territory, the Commission had supervised the democratic election of a national assembly for South Korea only.

In this assembly one third of the seats had been left vacant for the absent delegates from North Korea. The title adopted for the government which resulted was that of the "Republic of Korea." Its constitution stated that the territory of the state was the whole peninsula. The question is whether the outside powers which recognised Dr. Syngman Rhee's government recognised also these claims.

Lawfully established

All that can be done to answer this is to quote the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in recommending that the South Korean government should be recognised. This resolution stated: "The government of the Republic of Korea is the lawfully established government having effective control and jurisdiction over the part of Korea where the United Nations Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult."

This seems to mean that the South Korean government is the de jure and de facto government of South Korea. In the Security Council resolutions in June of this year, there is no mention of a North Korean government. There is mention of "North Korean authorities" and "forces from North Korea."

The possible importance of these rather legalistic questions is plain. If it could be said that Dr. Rhee's government had been internationally recognised as the de jure government of all Korea, then it was a civil war and not an international war, the North Koreans would have no status except that of rebels. But it looks as if this would be an over-simplification.

These, and other legal questions, must be thrashed out in the next few weeks.

'No' to Moscow

By David Lee

Dressed in their Sunday best, 15,000 shipyard workers, wives and families cheered as a bottle of sickly sweet Italian champagne shattered against the hull of a new liner in Trieste's largest shipyard the other day.

The 13,000-ton motor-ship Australia slid confidently into the Adriatic—the first ocean-going ship to be built in this well-known Balkan danger spot since the war ended.

The launching of the Australia—built to carry 600 passengers and cargo on the Australia run for the famous Trieste shipping line—Lloyd Triestino—was a tangible evidence of this former Communist-ruled city's progress down the road to recovery and normalcy.

Too busy to riot

I looked down on the launching scene from a near-by crane. It was difficult to believe that this cheering, well-dressed crowd three years ago was largely Communist.

This shipyard was then a Communist stronghold. Red flags flew from idle cranes. Unemployed workers armed with rocks and iron bars battled with police in the streets.

Today the same workers are too busy working a 48-hour week (six days) to have much time for Communism.

Three years ago Trieste had some 30,000 unemployed; today the figure is around 15,000, workless employees of the prosperous port, shipbuilding and industrial centre to Marshall Aid.

In the past two years EIP has poured more money into Trieste, in relation to its population, than into any other of the war-partially ruined Marshall Aid countries. EIP aid has amounted to \$21 a head of the population in comparison with the average in other countries, including Britain, of \$4 a person.

These millions of dollars have been distributed to many of Trieste's industrial potentialities. The port, shipyards, oil refinery, steel mill, fishing industry. To new industries such as shoe factories and a cigarette factory where smokers can now-and-sixpence for 20 will be made.

To the port, shipyards, oil refinery, steel mill, fishing industry. To new industries such as shoe factories and a cigarette factory where smokers can now-and-sixpence for 20 will be made.

When the war ended the city's oil refinery, largest in that part of Europe, was gutted after numerous accurate pin-point attacks by British low-level fighter-bombers.

Today, the refinery, exceeding pie-war production, is a vital cog in the over-all European recovery machine, refining British crude oil from the Middle East.

Evidence that today Trieste breathes easier is seen everywhere.

I revisited "Little Stalingrad," four years ago ill-famed Communist-dominated workers' quarter where policemen dared enter only by the truck-load armed with carbines.

I saw only one policeman in the whole district. He was unarmed and chiding a jay-walking pedestrian.

Bomb Incident

I sat at a gay side-walk cafe and drank coffee. Fifty yards up the street, I recalled, in 1946, a bomb tossed from a Communist headquarters on a British army jeep. A British lieutenant had a leg blown off.

Now—thanks to that £21 a head Marshall Aid—all was quiet in "Little Stalingrad."

Yet politically Trieste is still undecided. Every solution has its aspects.

Meanwhile ill-feeling between Italians and Slavs is ever simmering; periodically this pot of potent racial brew boils over. Allied authorities must keep a briefing watch on pro-Filo, Pro-Stalin and neo-Fascist fanatics all still with hidden arms dumps waiting to exploit any sign of weakness.

On the economic front still the worker has reason to complain. Up on the crane watching the launching ship-builder Antonio Bianchi told me: "We earned \$5 a 48-hour week building this ship."

Five pounds a week is not much with boot six shillings a pound; butter, six-and-sixpence and shoes \$4 a pair.

Antonio worries too of the future. He enjoys no unemployment, health or pension benefits known in Britain for years. But he has no savings, and a full plate of spaghetti twice a day. While he has these, all

The Red Goebbels

The Russian people did not realise the full meaning of the Korean war when the North Korean divisions swarmed Southwards on June 25.

It was treated first as a local incident in which the USSR was not directly concerned.

Three days later, American reactions had been so strong that "Pravda" was ordered to voice alarm and indignation. Moscow radio picked up the abuse and accused America of "direct aggression against the Korean people's republic and the Chinese people's republic."

In other words, Russia wants to get her biggest satellite, China, mixed up in the quarrel. But Stalin won't commit the USSR itself.

His propaganda mouthpiece, the Red Goebbels of the Kremlin, Comrade Poskrebyshchev, one of the least known of the Russian leaders, but a man who is emerging now as a power in the land.

Not known

"We have never heard of him," said the librarian of the Soviet Embassy in London yesterday.

There is no Ministry of Propaganda in Moscow. Propaganda is a party affair, and so comes directly under the Politburo in a branch of the Central Committee of the Communist Party known as the Agitation and Propaganda Department.

Poskrebyshchev, chief of the department, is not more than 50 and was appointed 18 months ago after a purge of party chiefs. He took over when Alexandrov was sacked.

He used to be head of Stalin's Chancellery with the personal dossiers of all Soviet leaders in his care. He is well-educated, with a University career behind him like Goebbels, but he lacks the rhetorical gifts of the "Doctor" and has to make up for it by executive ability.

Newspapers all over the Soviet Union responded to his directives while mock indignation meetings were being reported far and wide.

Phoney prelude

Incidentally Poskrebyshchev was responsible for propagating the international peace petition this summer—phoney prelude to the Korean war. It was backed by the British Communist Party.

The peace stop has now been pulled full out. Factories are reported by "Pravda" to be displaying such placards as "End Aggression against Korea," "Repulse the War-mongers" and "Support Peace" are other banners hung out by the party men for bewildered factory workers.

"Pravda" repeats its accusations that Korea and China are the victims of aggression. There's not the sparkle and fizz in these Kremlin handouts that Joseph Goebbels concocted when he was behind the big desk in the Wilhelmstrasse.

A Russian war widow is hoisted up before party reporters to speak to a workers' meeting about the "unbridled American imperialism." Resolutions are being passed in many industries, all on the same theme. Poskrebyshchev is evidently a one-note man.

Their trumpet

"The Soviet Government has pursued a policy of peace and co-operation among nations firmly and consistently at all ages of its existence," says "Pravda."

"Soon after the end of the war the Soviet Government, through the United Nations, put before the Governments of all nations the question of a general reduction of armaments and of ensuring a stable and lasting peace."

"As long ago as 1946 the Soviet Union proposed the prohibition of atom weapons, but the leaders of the imperialist camp rejected the proposal."

Mad arms race

"Instead of disarming, the Anglo-American imperialists developed a mad arms race. Instead of the conclusion of a peace pact they started to organise aggressive alliances and blocs."

"I don't need to trouble to tell you what Poskrebyshchev has told 'Izvestia' to say."

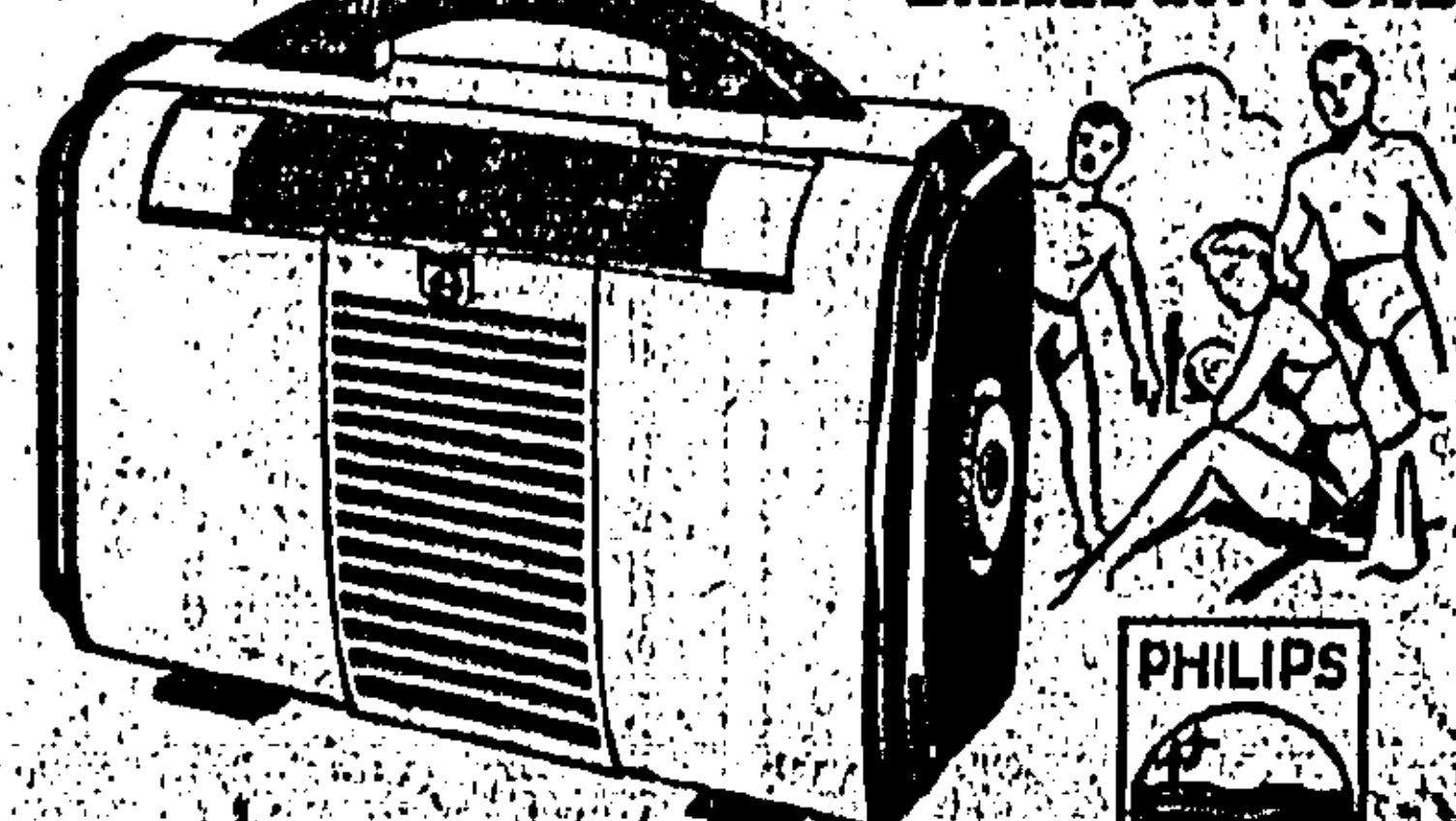
He hasn't yet been allowed by Stalin to declare that the Allied action in Korea is aggression against the peoples of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

No doubt the Politburo are thinking twice before they give Comrade Poskrebyshchev permission to pull out that stop.

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"Edward H. Lanier...believed that the public would remain 'grounded' until two things in plane operation were overcome. These were: open slow the cups' fall."

"When I'm in my cups I get brilliant solutions like that too."

Japanese princes have started a "marriage bureau" called the "Pure Peace Club."

"The Japs, of course, have always had a reputation for irony."

"The midjet plane...can land and take off from an area of 50 yards long."

"Let's see now, that would mean it'd be only about 20 square feet wide."

Speaker says he has heard of a master piece of jade carved in the shape of a tiger.

However, rumour is a lion's tale.

"Soldier" fined for assaulting waitress.

Sounds like a hit and miss affair.

Good-looking women marines have been called up for active duty in the U.S. army.

With their usual efficiency, the authorities are circulating G.I.'s with a booklet on what to tell them.

No, Myrtle, corpsmen is not an American term for military casualties. On the other hand, they have "veterans" scarcely out of their teens who may never have seen a shot fired.

"If you take a drink with nantabuse in your system, your face turns red, breath shortens, heart pounds and terrible worry evens over you."

Just the same, I'd wish a little dwink, right now.

Chap passing through from Hollywood tells me confidentially that the reason Jimmy (Schroeder) Durante's moustache doesn't grow is that it never gets any sun.

"I find that my script very definitely," says Mrs. Beeton, was Fict. I am horrified that women might have wept."

Strong men, too.

Why doesn't some bright type invent a hollow cake of soap? Then when the bar is used up there wouldn't be those annoying little pieces left.

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LABOUR POLICY CRITICISED

UN Council meeting

Lake Success, July 24. The Security Council will meet tomorrow (at 7.00 p.m. GMT) to receive the first report of the situation in Korea from General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces.

The Council is not expected to take any action on the report, which has already been circulated to delegations represented on the Council.—Reuter.

New York, July 24. The futures closest ahead four to 4½ cents a pound with the October delivery at 82½ and December at 92 cents.—Associated Press.

Bumper rocket launched over the Atlantic

Cocoa, Florida, July 24. A two-stage "bumper" rocket weighing many tons thundered into the air at 9.29 EST (2.29 p.m. GMT) today on the first horizontal test firing expected to take it hundreds of miles out over the Atlantic Ocean.

KMT DELEGATE ON UN ACTION

Geneva, July 24. The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. Yu Tsen-chi, told the United Nations Economic and Social Council today that the United Nations should intervene against the Communists in China, as it has done in South Korea.

In a debate on teaching of United Nations principles in schools, Dr. Yu said that students would not understand why no such aid had been sent to the Kuomintang Government, as the same principles of the United Nations Charter had been violated in China as in South Korea.

Dr. Yu was cut off by the chairman, Dr. Herman Santa Cruz, who called these remarks outside the scope of the debate.

The Council unanimously adopted a United States resolution calling on member States to actively encourage the dissemination of information on the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to report to the United Nations Secretary-General every two years on the progress made.—United Press.

DUTCH MILITARY REGISTRATION

The Hague, July 24. About 75,000 Dutch soldiers repatriated from Indonesia have taken part in a special call-up for registration and equipment during the past three and a half months.

During the next two months an additional 30,000 will take part in the same routine.

Army circles today said that the call-up had nothing to do with international developments.—Reuter.

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SOCIALISTS DEMAND CLOSER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIANS FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

London, July 24. Rank and file resolutions called upon the ruling Labour Party today to move closer to Russia, stop the cold war and outlaw atom bombs.

The demands came in 27 proposed resolutions on "foreign policy and war danger" submitted to Labour Party chiefs before the outbreak of the fighting in Korea and just released for publication.

They are among some 300 proposed planks submitted for consideration at the annual Labour Party conference from October 2 to 6. The Party then will outline its domestic and foreign policies for the coming year, which may see another general election.

Several of the foreign policy resolutions spoke of the "drift towards war," and urged the Labour Government to move quickly for peace.

The Norwood Labour Party was critical of Britain's policy of permitting United States airmen and B-29 bombers to be stationed in Britain "and the proposal for storage in Britain of American atom bombs."

But more Party members were concerned with domestic issues than foreign affairs. Some 60 resolutions were submitted dealing with wages and living costs, 49 on housing, and about 25 on nationalisation of basic industries.

In the foreign policy field, the Electoral Fractionists suggested that Britain call a conference of Britain, the United States, Russia, France and Communist China "for the purpose of concluding a peace pact among these nations."

It said such a pact would "provide millions of common people throughout the world with a new hope that war can be prevented."

Foreign policy attacked. Many of the foreign policy resolutions called for the banning of atom and hydrogen bombs, germ warfare and many other means of mass killing.

Some, too, condemned Britain's present foreign policy as tied too closely to that of the United States. They suggested that Britain could best act for peace by becoming a buffer between the Communist East and the Capitalist West.

Several followed the general tone of the resolution proposed by the Uxbridge Labour Party. It asked the Government not to take part in the cold war, but instead to pursue a policy based upon friendship towards the Soviet and its Allies as well as towards the United States.

The Clarendon and Tewkesbury Party called upon the Government to "end the present foreign policy, with its inherent subservience to the capitalist-imperialist United States of America, and to seek closer relations with the Socialist countries of the world."

Other resolutions would ask the Government to lead a disarmament movement, lift East-West trade barriers, support extension of President Harry Truman's Point Four programme to give aid to all underdeveloped areas in the world, abolish conscription and slash arms spending.

Wage freeze. On the home front, many resolutions expressed doubt that the Government's wage freeze policy could be continued. Others called for a minimum wage of £5 weekly. Typical of resolutions on the cost of living was this one submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen.

"This conference notes with regret the ineffective efforts of the Government to stem the upward trend of prices and the high rate of profits, and calls for more energetic action so as to ensure a reduction in prices and the rates of profit."

The Education Minister, Mr. George Tomlinson, today began investigations into reports that 300 London school-children signed the "Stockholm" peace petition.

A Ministry of Education official said that reports had been submitted to the Minister and he was studying them.

It is too early for any comment at the moment," he added. The probe came after a 15-year-old student of a girl's school in North London made a claim, at Saturday's meeting of the British Peace Committee, which organised yesterday's "Peace" demonstration at Trafalgar Square in London, that she helped to organise the collection of 150 signatures at her school.

The girl also asserted that 150 boys at a grammar school in South East London had signed the peace petition.—Reuter.

AWKAREIK FALLS

Rangoon, July 24. Awkareik, 20 miles from the Thailand-Burma border, has been recaptured by Burmese Government troops from Karen rebels. It was officially announced here today.

A communiqué said that two other nearby Karen-held towns—Kyondo and Kyain—have also been recaptured.—Associated Press.

CALENDAR OF DEPARTURES

TO SAIGON Wednesdays, Fridays, Sundays

TO HAIPHONG Fridays, Sundays

TO HANOI Fridays, Sundays

TO PARIS Fridays

AIR FRANCE

Pescadores under protection of U.S.

Washington, July 24. The State Department said today that the Pescadores islands, off the South West coast of Taiwan, would be defended by United States naval forces if the Chinese Communists attacked them.

At a news conference, a State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said that the Pescadores fell within the general area of Taiwan, which President Truman, at the outbreak of the Korean war, said would be defended by the American Seventh Fleet.

Mr. McDermott said that America had not been asked by General Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government to define its position over the defence of Quomoy (Kinmen) Island, off Amoy.

Reports from Taipei on Saturday said that the Chinese Communists had begun to shell Quomoy, which is a short distance from the mainland.—Reuter.

Secret appeal sent by Nehru to Acheson

Washington, July 24. The Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was reported today to have sent a secret personal appeal to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in a further effort to have Communist China seated in the United Nations.

The message has been withheld from publication, at Mr. Nehru's request, the report said.

The State Department refused to confirm or deny.

Diplomatic officials told a reporter today that Mr. Nehru sent the note to Mr. Acheson to back up his original proposal made to both America and Russia on July 13.

In his original proposal Mr. Nehru urged that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations with the hope that Russia would end her boycott and co-operate to bring a prompt end to the Korean fighting.

Mr. Nehru's secret message was reported to explain his motives in making the proposal and was apparently intended to forestall an American rejection which appeared in the offing.

No change in U.S. stand

Mr. Nehru was reported to have urged that America abandon her attitude that the North Koreans must stop fighting and withdraw to the 38th Parallel before China's membership in the United Nations could be considered.

Officials said he contended that if America agreed to admit Communist China to the United Nations and that Russia then refused to help end the Korean fighting it would be bad for the Russians before world opinion.

Mr. Nehru's secret appeal came as the American rejection was being drafted.

American officials were pleased to know more about the Indian Prime Minister's motives, but they were not expected to change their position.

London approach

In London, responsible Indian sources said India will try again to open a way for the Korean issue to be considered within the United Nations Organisation.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Krishna Menon, is said to be taking an active part in making new attempts.

After frequent visits to the Foreign Office, early last week, Mr. Menon is said to have called on the Soviet Ambassador in London last Thursday.

Indian sources believe Mr. Menon conveyed a further communication from Mr. Nehru for transmission to Moscow. These sources said the Indian Government.

DEAN CAUSES UPROAR

London, July 24. The Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral threw a "peace" meeting into uproar today by blaming Russia for the Korean war and the threat of World War III.

Some persons in the audience shouted "lies" and "warmonger" when Dean L.J. Collins criticised Russia.

Dean Collins told the meeting he opposed the use of the atomic bomb under any circumstances, and that the use of atom bombs in Korea or anywhere else might start a general war.

The shouting started when he added: "I should have to place the primary responsibility on the Soviet Union, because I believe the primary responsibility is the Soviet Union's for causing this conflict."

Dean Collins was one of the five speakers at the meeting. The other four, including the former "Independent" Member of Parliament, Kenneth Eilands, had urged that Red China be made a member of the United Nations.—United Press.

UK AMBASSADOR TO DUBLIN

London, July 24. The status of the British and Eire representatives in Dublin and London has been raised to that of Ambassador by agreement between the two countries.

Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, at present British representative in Eire, will present his Ambassadorial credentials to President O'Kelly on Wednesday.

Mr. John W. Dulanty, Eire High Commissioner in London, will present his credentials to the King on the same day.—Reuter.

S. A. C.

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Woman Today

THE SHORT EVENING GOWN IS A MUST

By IRIS ASHLEY



There is a Chinese proverb which says "What I have seen is very much better than I have heard."

Well, this reporter of fashion has had the chance to see a great deal just lately. Those who have seen the short evening gown in the St. Regis roof in New York—evidently by the sea in America and in the Casino in the North of France. Last but not least there is the London season still flowing along.

Out of all this comes the definite conclusion that one of the most useful items in the modern woman's wardrobe is the short evening dress.

It is clearly different in outline from daytime clothes, glamorous and good for dancing. Of great importance is the fact that it can be worn when dining with the man who "won't dress" when on holiday.

The two dresses you see here sketched by Francis Marshall came from a store in Knightsbridge. Though the department has a teen-age name this only denotes rather snappy styling.

It is valuable to understand that this is true of almost all the big stores now. The "Junior Miss" departments are like the famous "Debutante" floor of Saks in New York. It means lower prices and gay clothes for women of all ages.

At the top of the picture the lady on the left is wearing a cocktail-length evening dress of soft green material in pale plaid—this green. This dress, which also comes in a wide range of lovely soft colorings, would be perfect for the holidaymaker in Paris or Rome. It could start the evening with a large black hat and long black gloves.

On the right, deliciously cool and romantic looking, is a young lady in dotted Swiss organza which is the blue of an Italian sky. This is worn over a tulle slip which rustles as she moves.

This same model is made in other colors in plain organza. It would look lovely in honey colour or pink, especially with a tanned skin.

At the lower left you see an attractive little cotton garment for sunbathing which they call a sarong (though it doesn't look much like one to me).

This in fact is cut all in one piece and is either emerald green or shocking pink with a black pattern. The becoming part of this particular idea is the inverted V line which is flattering to the legs.

The black jersey on the lower right corner is shown because I was interested to find it in a London shop. You may remember that I wrote last Tuesday about a young French girl whom I saw in Le Touquet. She was outstandingly smart dressed in very simple black.

The jersey she was wearing was almost a duplicate of this one which I found in London for 3 guineas.

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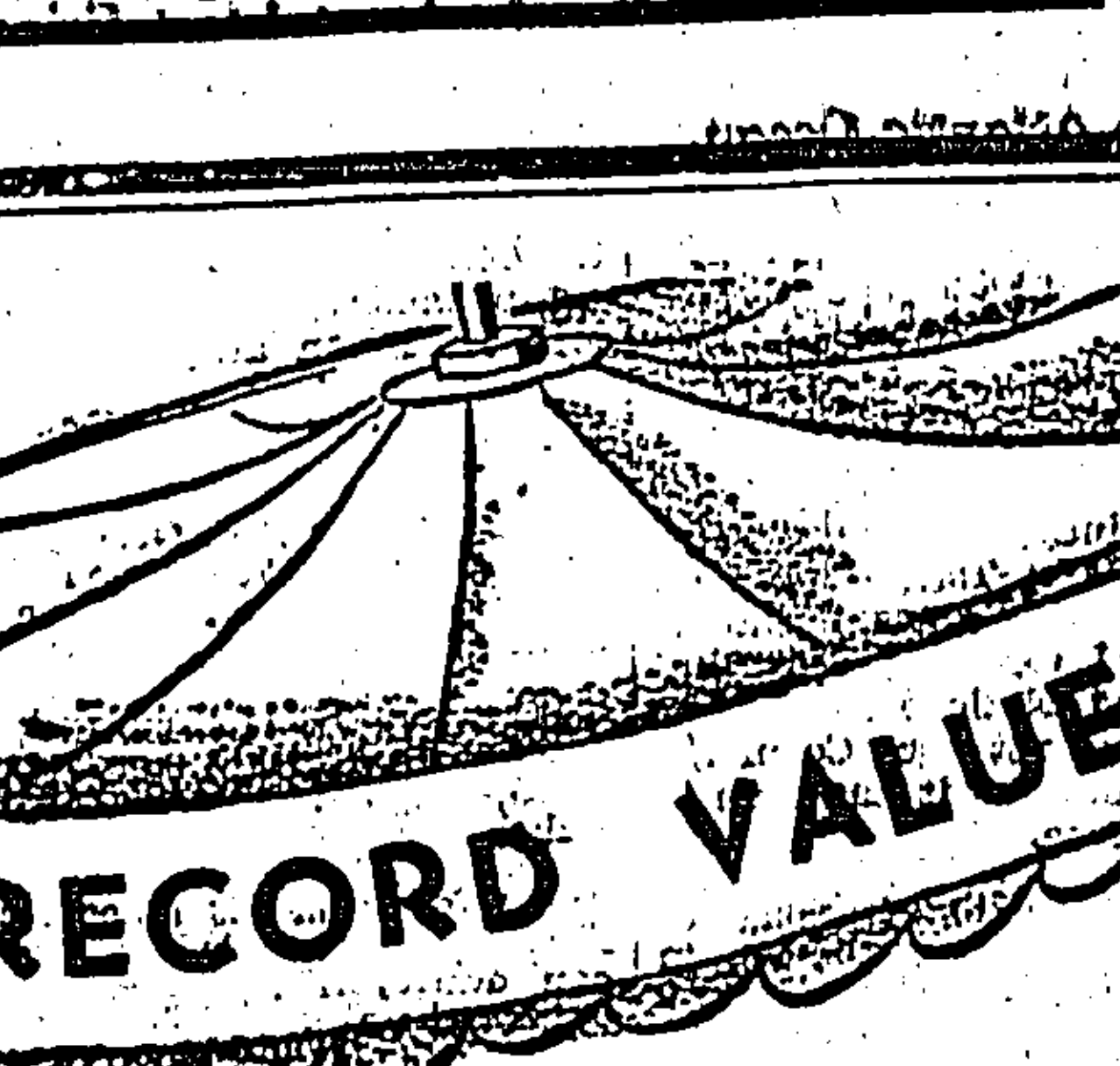
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TABLEWARE TO PLEASE THE BRIDE

By DORIS DENISON

SALE of the SEASON.

Renommée

Three types of wedding presents especially important to a bride are dinnerware, flatware and glassware.

If you are a bride-to-be, select your patterns well in advance of the wedding day. In this way you will have plenty of time to shop, compare and choose exactly what you want.

There are two types of dinnerware—china and earthenware. When you hold china in front of a light, the glow from the lightbulb shines through it. China patterns are usually delicate.

Earthenware is more solid in appearance. It is a good idea to buy dinnerware in place settings.

Place Setting:
1 dinner plate
1 tea plate (also for desserts and salads)
1 bread plate
1 cup and saucer

Basic Service to Strive for:
6 place settings
2 vegetable dishes
1 sugar bowl
1 cream pitcher
1 meat platter

Tips on flatware
The utensils needed for eating are called flatware. There are

two types—sterling and plated. Sterling has a small percentage of other metal added to the silver to make it sturdy enough for table use. Plated ware is made by coating another metal with silver. Some pieces are reinforced at the points of wear.

There is infinite variety of design.

Again, as in the case of china, it is wise to buy place settings.

Place Setting:
1 dinner knife
1 dinner fork
1 salad fork
1 teaspoon
1 soup spoon
1 butter spreader

Basic Service to Strive for:
6 place settings
6 additional teaspoons
3 tablespoons
1 butter knife
1 sugar spoon

It is wise to get patterns for your table service that are open stock. Drinking glasses do not come in place settings. However, you can get glassware to fit any kind of table setting.

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BEDELL SMITH SAYS:

WORLD DOMINATION ULTIMATE AIM OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The conviction that Russia aims ultimately at world domination was the outstanding impression formed by General Walter Bedell Smith during the three years that he headed the American diplomatic mission in Moscow.

The record of his Moscow mission from 1946-1949 — just published in Britain in a book entitled "Moscow Mission"—is the refreshing story of a man capable of making up his mind on the most important issue in world affairs today.

General Bedell Smith gives the impression of having gone to his Moscow appointment with a soldier's readiness to co-operate with Allies and still, during the period of the post-war honeymoon with Russia, came to definite conclusions about the aims of the Soviet foreign policy.

His book cuts, like a knife through cheese, through the mass of post-war attempts to appraise the mind of the Kremlin. For good or ill, he knows what he thinks.

"Three years of living with this problem" (the problem of Soviet intentions), he writes, "brought us in Moscow to the conclusion that:

"Soviet policy has always been directed towards the ultimate goal of world revolution and Communist world domination. This is still the policy of the Kremlin and will continue to be so far as can be foreseen in the future."

But General Bedell Smith does not think that the Soviet Government intends to permit a war to develop in the near future.

No war yet

"The Soviet Union's present line of internal and external policies," he says, "seems to be based on the expectation of peace for several years."

The governing factor affecting the Soviet willingness to join the final battle with the West, which he considers the Soviet leaders to believe inevitable in the long run, is pinned down as a certain-

ty that the Communist world would be stronger in battle than the Western coalition.

He writes: "In pursuit of the final Communist goal, the Soviet leaders will limit themselves to all means short of war, so long as they believe that the outcome of a war would be uncertain, i.e., until they are confident that the strength controlled by the Soviet Union has so far surpassed that of the United States."

Consequently, he believes that security for the Western world lies, above all, in conserving and developing its strength.

General Bedell Smith's mission led him to Moscow during the post-war turning point in Soviet foreign policy, when it became clear that the Kremlin had turned its back on continued co-operation with the West.

Serious warning

He handled American relations with the Soviet Government during the period of the breakdown of Four Power co-operation in Germany and during the fruitless negotiations to end the Soviet blockade in Berlin, which was later broken by the Western air lift.

He sees clearly that the vital turning point in post-war relations was the refusal of the Soviet Government to take part in the Marshall Plan.

Three years of diplomatic contact with the Soviet Government and people has led him to the conclusion that the United States is still stronger than the Soviet Union—but he includes a serious warning for the future.

"It would be foolish to disregard the danger of war that is inherent in such a situation. This danger exists, and will continue. The Kremlin has embarked on an aggressive line of action which carries with it the possibility of war. That danger is enhanced by the Communist belief in the inevitability of such a conflict."

The outstanding merit of this book is certainly the fact that a highly intelligent, clear-thinking statesman and soldier is giving the world a definite diagnosis and prescription for the Russian problem. He is not left, as so many visitors to Moscow are, in a state of confused uncertainty unable to weigh up contradictory evidence.

Great Russianism

General Bedell Smith has also taken the trouble to absorb and relate to the day-to-day issues the classical texts of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

He has understood and sized up with great acuteness the often baffling amalgam of Russian nationalism and imperialism with Communist orthodoxy.

He says: "It is very necessary to keep in mind when considering Soviet objectives and intentions that, for all practical purposes, Communism today is Great Russianism."

"The second factor in the complete control of policy that is exercised by the Bolshevik Party."

The account of the main features of his mission, his contacts with Stalin and Molotov, the lack of contact with ordinary Russians and many other aspects of Russian life, which have been vividly reported by other diplomats and by Press correspondents, is contrasted throughout by personal observations and impressions.

His book, for instance, by

the danger to Soviet domination of the Communist world which would be represented by the success of a revolution in any other first rank power.

China danger to Russia?

"This is a factor in the world situation which must strike the reader even more forcibly since the triumph of Communism in China than it did at the time when this book was written."

"Indeed," General Bedell Smith writes, "there were many observers of the Soviet scene who believed that Stalin actually feared a real revolution in a major foreign State which might rival that of the Soviet Union and get out of the Kremlin's control."

Interestingly, he suggests that Andrei Zhdanov, at one time tipped as Stalin's successor, before his death in 1948, was responsible for the defeat of Soviet foreign policy in Berlin (following the failure of the blockade), in Yugoslavia following the feud with Tito, and in Finland, whose integration with the East European bloc has never been completed.

He is impressed with the capacity of the Party to select talent. He believes that in 1948 and 1949, the Soviet Government had to take into account popular resistance to further, and continued, sacrifices in living standards. He believes that genuine religious belief, still fought by the Party, is deep and widespread.

He records, and these are points which may again be of topical interest, that in his first interview with Stalin in 1946, the Generalissimo emphasised the Soviet Government's interest in a more complete control of the Black Sea Straits.

And he goes on, as recognising that the Berlin issue remains unsettled and is still the focus of the German problem.—Reuter.

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TITO'S VIEW.

"SINO-AMERICAN WAR RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE"

Washington, July 24.

A senior Yugoslav Government official said in an interview that Russia wants to provoke war between China and the United States to free its hands for the subjugation of countries in Europe.

The interview was published in the magazine, United States News and World Report, which said the questions were submitted to the Belgrade Government and "the replies discussed by the Tito Cabinet, so the views expressed represent the authoritative opinions of Tito Communists."

"DEV" ON VISIT TO ROME

Rome, July 24.

The Irish leader, Eamon de Valera, arrived here today on a Holy Year pilgrimage.

He was accompanied by his two sons, Major Vivian de Valera and Dr. Eamon de Valera. They were met at Ciampino airport by Dennis Devlin, Irish Minister to Italy, and by Patrick Joseph Walsh, Irish Ambassador to the Vatican.

They will stay in Rome two days to visit the four Patriarchal Basilicas of the Holy Year and will, it is expected, be received in private audience by Pope Pius XII at his Castel Gandolfo summer residence.

The Irish leader was last in Rome in 1948, when he was here on a round-the-world tour.

From Rome the de Valera will go to Athens and Palestine, where they will visit the holy places.

Mr. De Valera described his trip as a purely private Holy Year visit. He had no plans for talks with Government or other Italian leaders.

Accompanied by his sons, he at once began a round of visits to churches, hospitals and centres of Irish interest in Rome.

At the Villa Spada, Irish Embassy to the Holy See, his sons had a swim in the private pool after the hot day. Mr. De Valera watched but did not go in.

From Rome he plans to fly to Lydda airport, Israel, probably stopping in Athens briefly on the way.

He hopes to see the holy places in Palestine on both sides of Israel-Jordan lines, but has no specific plans.—Associated Press.

BRITISH LABOUR ANTI-MALAN

London, July 24.

Three resolutions condemning the Apartheid policy of Dr. Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister of South Africa, appeared today on the preliminary agenda for the annual Conference of the Labour Party, which is to be held in October.

The Epping Party wants the Conference to call on the British Government to do all in its power to prevent the operation of the law.

The Bedford Party resolution deplores the recent tendency of the Union of South Africa towards coloured peoples, declared the Union of South Africa unfit to take control of the three Protectorates in South Africa, at present under British control and that South West Africa should be removed from Union control.

The Woodford Party expresses disgust at the policy of racial discrimination promoted by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and asks the British Government to state categorically that the African inhabitants of the Protectorates will not be allowed to become subject to similar legislation.—Reuter.

It said a Yugoslav official termed the Korean conflict sheer camouflage by the Russians and added: "The USSR wants to confuse and complicate the situation in the Far East."

"It wants to provoke war between the United States and China. This is the key to the entire issue."

"Russia would like to see the American forces tied up in China. They reason logically that, once the United States is embroiled in war with China, Russia's hands would be freed to subjugate other countries, especially Iran, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Finland and so on."

The official said the Russians were not yet ready for general war because they are fearful of American superiority in industrial production.

Only reason

"On the other hand, China's vast territory and huge population would render war against her by the United States a very costly matter for your people."

"Moscow knows the conflict in Korea will end badly for the Koreans. But what Moscow is manoeuvring for is to get American hands tied up while she herself is free to prepare for war."

"Russia's action in Korea is rank aggression, Korea is of little value to her. The only reason for Russia's action in Korea is to get the United States bogged down."

Yugoslavia was aware that failure of the United States in Korea might cause the extension of Russian aggression to Yugoslavia and other countries. "The USSR is planning aggression not only against Yugoslavia but also against other countries in Europe," he said.

War not inevitable

"It would like to subordinate all Europe. We cannot permit Yugoslavia's subservience to Moscow."

Asked if East-West war was inevitable, the official replied: "No. They can have good relations if neither camp has aggressive intentions."

However, saw little chance of settlement of Yugoslav-Russian relations unless Russia followed the "true path of Socialism." "The truth is the Russians have abandoned Socialism in their country. Therefore, rapprochement is impossible."—United Press.

TEACHER PURGED IN RED ZONE

Berlin, July 24.

The West Berlin newspaper "Kurier" reported today that the well-known Professor of Law, Dr. Heinrich Silber, had been purged by the Communists from the faculty of the University of Leipzig in the Russian occupation zone.

The "Kurier" reported that Communist students had demanded Dr. Silber's withdrawal.—Associated Press.

SPENDER ON WAR IN KOREA

Canberra, July 24.

The relationship between Australia and America has never been so close as it is today, Mr. Percy Spender, Australian External Affairs Minister, told Parliament tonight.

There was no possible doubt in America as to where Australia stood in relation to the Korea situation.

He denied that the Australians were not being informed of what was being done in Korea and what was expected of them.

He regretted that members of the Opposition were indulging in political manoeuvres and inaccurate propaganda on an issue of this gravity.

Mr. Spender claimed that Australia would have been in a better position to help the United Nations in Korea if the previous Australian Government (now the Opposition) had not allowed the country's defence forces to dwindle.

Nothing that Australia has not yet repaid to the UN appeal for more assistance, Mr. Spender said that there were global aspects of defence against aggression and that the British Commonwealth had global responsibilities.

He said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, would soon have consultations with President Truman and the US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

A decision taken after such consultations, he added, would be more likely to fit into the general pattern of global responsibilities than any hasty decision taken without these discussions.—Associated Press.

Baby drowns in washing machine

Liverpool, July 23.

Maurice Mulligan, aged two, was accidentally drowned in her mother's washing machine, a Coroner's Court ruled.

"I was just putting the lid on the washing machine when I saw Maurice inside," Mrs. John Patrick Mulligan testified.

"I shouted for my husband and dragged her out."

Dr. Thomas O'Brien was asked by the Deputy Coroner whether he had ever heard of a similar case.

"Yes," the doctor replied, "It nearly happened to our child a few days ago. I should say she stood on the top looking inside from curiosity and toppled over."

The Court absolved the parents of any blame and returned a verdict of "death from misadventure."—United Press.

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Agricultural Dep't quarterly report

Owing to the increase in the incidence of typhoid,
Government was compelled to discontinue the
distribution of raw nightsoil in the New Ter-
ritories, said the quarterly report of the Agri-
cultural Department.

This step was taken after very careful considera-
tion and with great reluctance as it was
realized that it would not only be a bitter
blow to the farming community but also
affects production.

The increase in the incidence
of typhoid was so marked that
Government was unable to
give farmers notice of the sus-
pension of supplies which
ceased forthwith. This was
most unfortunate for such
farmers as water spinach
growers who depend very
largely on nightsoil.

Immediately the decision to
suspend distribution of raw
nightsoil was made, the
municipal station at Castle
Peak was tanks commenced
immediately, the first barge
arriving on June 26.

With the cessation of supplies
of raw nightsoil the farmers in
Tsuenwan and Fanling were offered
the matured compost lying at
Tsuenwan. No charge was made
for the compost, providing they
supplied their own transport and
labour. The response was most
encouraging.

Dry weather was experienced
at the beginning of April when
farmers were busy transplanting
their first crop. In spite of a
difficult planting season the crop
prospects are excellent and it is
anticipated that this crop will be
above the average in yield.

Variety trials

At Sheungshui, variety trials
on 10 varieties are proceeding.
Difficulty was experienced in
establishing a nursery owing to
bird damage. The first crop of
the "Three Crops a Year" trials
was harvested and exceptional-
ly good yields obtained averag-
ing about 4½ piculs per muow.
Generally speaking, the yields
at various agricultural stations is
good and it is expected to yield
well.

In general grazing has been
plentiful and livestock kept in
good condition. Prices for cattle
and buffalo have remained high,
but those of poultry and eggs have
dropped. The price of pork has
fluctuated. There has been a
slight decrease in the price of
feeding stuffs.

In general there was no serious
outbreak of disease among cattle
during the quarter. The following
inoculations with Anti-Rinder-
pest Vaccine were made—April:
at Tsuen Wan 100 head; June:
230 head; Total: 330 head.

There were two outbreaks of
hog cholera, one at Tsuenwan
where 31 pigs died, the other at
Yan Lok Yuen, Aberdeen, re-
ported when the disease was al-
ready well advanced. Seven pigs
died at the Ka Wah Pigery,
Aberdeen. The cause of these
deaths was considered to be sun-
stroke.

GERMANS NABBED WITH URANIUM

Brussels, July 24.
The German frontier authorities
said today that four persons were
arrested at Hildesheim on the Soviet
border on Friday for attempt-
ing to smuggle one kilo of ura-
nium from Western Germany.
The uranium was found in the
handing of a woman who, with
three men, was trying to cross
into Communist Germany illegal-
ly. The uranium was valued at
several million marks.

A German frontier control in-
spector said the four were turn-
ed over to the British authorities
in Brunswick. The British authori-
ties refused to comment.—United
Press.

Leopold not to rule by proxy

Brussels, July 24.

King Leopold of the Belgians, back on the throne
after six years' exile, has no intention of
ruling by proxy, the Minister of the Interior,
M. Albert Vlaschouwer, said here today.

Isolated incidents of bomb
explosions and anti-Leopold
demonstrations were no evi-
dence of a widespread revolu-
tionary tendency, he added.

At the same time, Belgian So-
cialists embarked on the second
round of their agitation against
the King with a manifesto calling
on all Belgians to fight a cam-
paign of "non-co-operation and
active resistance."
The manifesto was issued by the
"National Joint Action Com-
mittee"—set up by the Socialist
Party and Socialist trade unions.
It congratulated "all workers
and democrats of all opinions
who answered campaign appeals
during the first round of the
fight."

The first anti-Leopold indus-
trial strikes broke out today.
About 2,000 men in four small
pits in the Liege area stopped
work as a "protest against the
presence of the monarch in the
country."

Three hundred workers in a
metal works at Tubize, between
Mons and Brussels, also stopped
as a protest against the King's
return.

An official of the Socialist-
controlled General Federation
of Labour, Belgium's largest
trade union, described the
strikes as "unofficial and
spontaneous."
He would not say whether the
union was planning to call a
nationwide anti-Leopold general
strike.

A general strike at the pre-
sent time would be ineffective
as this is a general shut-down
week and most workers are away
on their annual holidays," he
said.

The portrait of King Leopold
III will reappear on Belgian
postage stamps tomorrow,
the postal authorities announced to-
day.

The series to be issued will
be the same as that sold imme-
diately before the war. A new
Leopold series of stamps will be
issued in the near future with
the portrait taken from a recent
photograph of the King, the au-
thorities said.—Reuter.

Acid Stomach?



It can be very unpleasant when excess
stomach acid does not permit you to
enjoy a meal without suffering dis-
comfort—but luckily there is a safe
remedy that brings quick relief—
"BISMAG" (Bismarck Magnesia). It
neutralizes the excess acid, and
enables you to digest without suffer-
ing stomach pain, heartburn or
flatulence. "BISMAG" is well-known
throughout the world, and has for
many years proved a reliable help to
sufferers from excess stomach acid.
Get a bottle today.

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Sole Distributors
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York Building, Canton Rd., Telephone 26104



U.S. tightens up on hunt for espionage

Washington, July 24.
President Truman today
ordered the Federal Bureau of
Investigation to tighten its
programme against espionage,
sabotage and subversive ac-
tivities.

He called on citizens to
give the Bureau all possible
help.
In a statement President
Truman said he had asked all
law officers to report informa-
tion on spying, sabotage and
subversion to the Bureau.

He added, "I suggest that
all patriotic organizations and
individuals likewise report
all such information."—Reuter.

COMMODITIES UP

New York, July 24.
Prices of many commodities
surged upward again today, some
sharply, extending a rise which
has been in progress with few
interruptions since the Korean
fighting broke out. Rubber, cot-
ton, wool and tin were leaders
in the upturn.

The highest price in 22 years
was attained by rubber futures
before they fell back somewhat.
World sugar futures advanced
moderately to the highest level
in more than two years, and
domestic sugar reached a seasonal
high. Copper, cocoa, some raw
hide futures also advanced. So did
lard and soybeans at Chicago al-
though centrally located.—Asso-
ciated Press.

SABOTAGE AT POMPEY Attlee statement on explosion

London, July 24.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, told
Parliament today that the blowing up of nine
ammunition barges at Portsmouth on July
14 was due to sabotage. It had not yet been
possible to establish who did it.

Mr. Attlee said that the fire which led to the ex-
plosion was caused maliciously by some person
or persons unknown.

But enough was known
about the means employed to
show that they were based on
considerable scientific know-
ledge and were carefully cal-
culated for their effect, he
added.

"The incident thus constitutes
an act of sabotage," he declared.
Further inquiries were being
made.

Mr. Attlee said it was a miracle
that there was not a serious loss
of life among the workers in the
ammunition depot and their fami-
lies living near to Bedenham
harbour where the explosion oc-
curred.

Answering Mr. Anthony Eden,
deputy Opposition leader, Mr.
Attlee said that extra precautions
had been taken at Admiralty
establishments for some weeks.

Mr. Eden described Mr. Attlee's
statement as very grave indeed.

Mr. Clement Davies, the
Liberal leader, said that it dis-
closed a very startling situation.

Mr. Attlee said that the facts
he gave today were from the in-
terim report of the Board of In-
quiry set up to probe the explo-
sion.

The workmen adamantly
maintained that the fire and ex-
plosions were due to sabotage.

Time fuse?

"Their view is that a time
fuse must have been set into an
unfused depth charge or, alter-

natively, that a time-set limpet
was fixed to a depth charge.
"And they suggest that the
time fuse was intended to de-
tonate the entire cargo of the
ammunition ship Port Rosalie,
which was to be loaded from
the barges."

"The Court of Inquiry—which
is continuing its investigation—
is understood to have decided al-
ready that the sabotage was not
the work of an amateur."

On July 17 the Admiralty an-
nounced that unexpected me-
chanical troubles had occurred in
the British destroyer Cavendish
and said that possibilities of
sabotage could not be ruled out.

But two days later a naval
spokesman suggested that the
discovery of nuts and bolts in
machinery in the ship was very
much more likely to be bad
workmanship.
Unofficial reports have sug-
gested that security men are in-
vestigating suspected sabotage in
two other destroyers.—Reuter.

ITALO-PAKISTANI TRADE TALKS

Milan, July 24.
The Pakistani commercial de-
legation arrived here today, on
the last leg of their tour of
Europe.

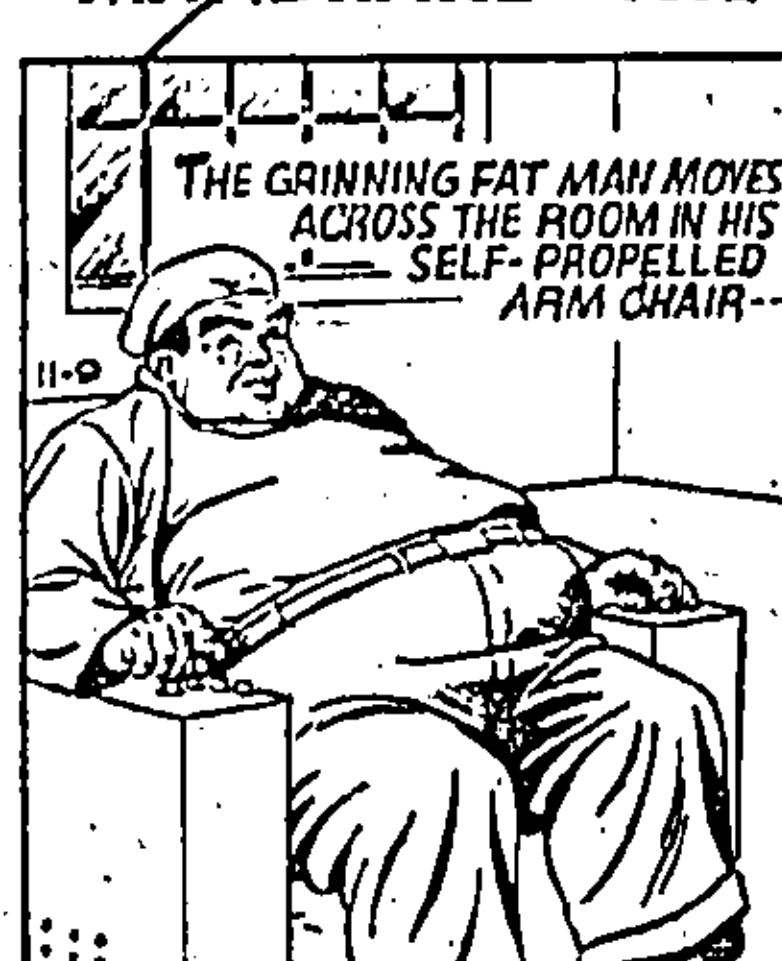
The delegation was received at
the Italo-Pakistani Chamber of
Commerce where it contacted
representatives of Italian indus-
trials.
Negotiations will begin in the
afternoon regarding trade ex-
changes between Italy and Pakis-
tan.—United Press.

POP



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



JANE



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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SAILINGS TO

"SINKIANG"	Kobe	5 p.m. 27th July
"SHANSI"	Saloon & Bangkok	5 p.m. 28th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 1st Aug.
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 3rd Aug.
"FOYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 3rd Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	3 p.m. 7th Aug.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUNAN"	Tientsin	27th July
"YUNNAN"	Singapore	29th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	30th July
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	30th July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Saigon	31st July

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"YUNNAN"	Sydney	2nd Aug.
"ANKING"	Japan	4th Aug.
"CHIANGTE"	Japan	7th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	15th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	28th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	1st Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	31st July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	3rd Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	11th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	25th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	29th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	27th July
"AUTOMEDON"	Casablanca, London, Holland & Hamburg	29th July
"PATROCLOS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	28th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	15th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	16th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.
"MENTOR"	U.K. via Straits	1st Sept.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, via JAPAN, PACIFIC COAST PORTS & KINGSTON

"AJAX"	18th Aug.
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Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AGAMEMNON"	12th Aug.
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"PIONEER SEA"	Aug. 23

SAILING TO MANILA

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"PIONEER LAND" (via Yokohama & Takubaru)	Aug. 15
"PIONEER SEA" (via Keelung, Kobe & Yokohama)	Aug. 20

SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via JAPAN & PANAMA CANAL

"PIONEER LAKE"	Aug. 27
"PIONEER WAVE"	Aug. 30
"PIONEER LAND"	Sept. 1
"PIONEER SEA"	Sept. 9

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PI prospects for U.S. aid improve substantially

Manila, July 25.

U.S. service strength in British Isles

London, July 24.

The United States now has 11,500 members of its Navy and Air Force stationed in Britain.

The Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, furnished the figure in the House of Commons today in reply to a question by Labourite S. O. Davies.

Mr. Attlee said it included 10,000 Air Force men in three

of 29 groups with a total of about 180 aircraft. The U.S. Navy has 1,500 men stationed here, including those attached to the headquarters of the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleet. — Associated Press.

PEACE RALLY IN LONDON

London, July 23.

A peace demonstration in Trafalgar Square today drew several thousand people. Torrential rain, however, drove away the bulk of the crowd just after Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet writer, and spoken.

The demonstration was organized as part of the British Peace Committee's weekend conference. Communists were very prominent on the platform and off it, but also present were members of other organizations.

One of the organizers of the rally said that it was the largest crowd seen in Trafalgar Square for years. "Perhaps," she said, "because everyone is interested in peace."

Extra police were on duty, but there was no disorder, and only one interruption, when Ehrenburg was speaking. A section of the crowd on the terrace overlooking the Square suddenly started chanting: "Down with Communism!"

Then they showered over their corner of the crowd yellow leaflets bearing the imprint of the Union Movement, run by Sir Oswald Mosley, the former Black Shirt Fascist leader.

On the leaflets were the words: "Russian Threatens War—Korea Today, Britain Tomorrow." The speakers on the platform included France's pro-Communist Abbe Boulier and Arthur Horner, the Communist Secretary-General of the British Miners' Union.

Huge banners

Behind them, on the plinth of the Nelson Column, was a huge yellow and blue banner: "If the People want Peace, there will be no War."

It was announced that 823,000 people had signed the peace petition in Britain.

Ilya Ehrenburg, who had come to Britain specially for the conference, appealed to the British people to ban the atomic bomb. He said that the Soviet people wanted peace, only peace. If the Russians had sent their troops into Korea as the Americans did, there would be war now.

He said he could not believe that the conscience of Britain could be "on the Chicago Stock Exchange or sold by auction in New York."

At the final indoor session of the conference today, a resolution was carried, condemning the United Nations action over Korea and calling on the British Government to "insist" on an immediate reconstruction of the Security Council, with the participation of China.

The conference was attended by 1,300 delegates from different "peace movements" in various countries.

There is growing belief here that the recent developments in the Far East have improved substantially the Philippines' prospects of getting more decisive assistance from the United States in the rehabilitation of the islands' economy.

The Korean war is expected to accelerate this aid on a major scale.

The arrival here of the American Economic Mission headed by Mr. Daniel Bell, followed by a military mission, lends considerable vigour to this belief.

While speeding military aid to the free peoples of the Far East and Asia is the immediate concern of the United States as a result of the Red explosion in Korea, in the long run it is recognized that the best defence of the democratic nations against Communism is a strong and sound economy where the Soviet ideology could not thrive.

The Philippines, it is pointed out, has a lot of what countries that have fallen to Communist domination do not have. The Philippines, for instance, has the natural resources which China does not have. But the Philippines needs substantial dollar aid to restore her economy to normal and to develop it to a point where any foreign ideology could hardly gain a foothold.

Ideas advanced

There have been a few ideas advanced here as to what form or manner the aid might be given. Some have suggested that the aid could be an outright gift such as the United States has extended to many nations, a number of which have not suffered as much as the Philippines.

Others have urged large-scale loans to the Philippines and believe that the country, with its vast resources, would be in a position to make this credit later on.

A practical measure, however, which has already been introduced in the United States Congress, would be to extend and increase the war damage payments to Philippine industries which have made a start on receipt of the initial payments, and whose ability to continue the rehabilitation work is predicated on the receipt of additional money from the United States Government.

The American Mission in Manila is expected to hear of the pre-war industries which are now being rehabilitated out of the initial war damage payments.

Mining is a typical case. A number of pre-war mines, which could not be restored immediately because of the lack of adequate financing are, however, being rehabilitated as a result of the initial war damage payments.

Their completion, however, will depend on the ability of the companies concerned to get additional financing. It is understood that practically all those who have embarked on the rehabilitation programme have predicated their work on the belief that more money is forthcoming from the War Damage Commission to enable them to finish the work.

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No plan to throw U.S. draft open

Washington, July 23.

The chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat, Maryland), said today that there were no plans at present to throw the draft wide open unless the Korean fighting flared into World War III.

He made the statement as the Air Force was reported to be ready to start calling up its reserve units to active duty early this week. A spokesman said a formal announcement might be issued tomorrow.

The U.S. Air Force has about 65,000 officers and men organized into units of which about half are in the Guard. All told, there are about 400,000 Air Force reserves.

The Army has already called up some National Guard and reserve units and the U.S. Navy has summoned at least 12 reserve air squadrons as well as individual reserves. The Marine Corps said it would call up all its estimated 47,000 organized ground reserves.

Senator Tydings indicated in a broadcast in Baltimore that the number of men taken into the armed forces through selective service would be relatively small if the war was confined to Korea.

The Army has issued a draft call for 20,000 men and another call is expected next month. As for the National Guard, Senator Tydings said the present plan was to alert and call out certain divisions and elements, but not all, only "enough to make good a big reserve in case of need."

Senator Tydings said the Korean war situation was far from being good, but it is also much better than it was a week or two ago so that there is a great deal of room for encouragement. —United Press.

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
a.s. "CORFU"	21st July	21st July
a.s. "CANTON"	27th July	28th August
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	24th August	25th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
a.s. "CORFU"	4th August	8th September
a.s. "CANTON"	2nd September	2nd October
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	28th September	28th October
a.s. "CORFU"	25th October	25th November
a.s. "CANTON"	22nd November	24th December
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	19th December	5th January

* Diarrhoea passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

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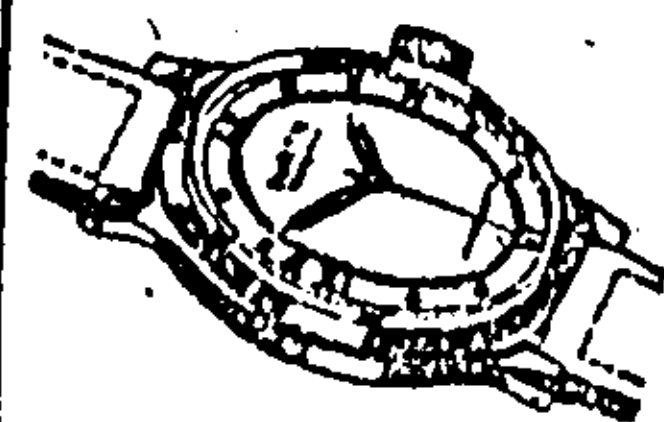
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BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950.



HK Football Council meeting:

ERECTION OF FOOTBALL
STAND AT HAPPY
VALLEY DECIDED ONFootball
Referees'
meeting

Mr. A. E. P. Guest was re-elected Chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Referees Association held at the Victoria Recreation Club last night.

Mr. J. Padley was elected Hon. Secretary and the following elected to the committee: Messrs. W. McKie, D. P. Lai, A. G. B. Cunnell, Mak and Fank.

The annual report of the Association stated that two well known Shanghai referees, now resident in Hong Kong, became members of the Association, Mr. C. B. Cunnell and Mr. L. Chang.

The first named is an ex-chairman of the Shanghai Referees' Association and our association has benefited greatly by his wealth of experience.

Mr. A. E. P. Guest was appointed a non-voting member of the HKFA Referees' Sub-Committee. This led to better understanding between the two Associations.

The Association is now a member of the Referees Association in England and can now obtain copies of the latest "Laws of the Game" and all the up to date publications on soccer refereeing.

It is with regret we read of the death of Mr. J. F. da Silva, an ex-Secretary of our Association. Mr. Silva was a diligent, hard working official whose main interest was to better football refereeing in Hong Kong.

A new annual soccer match was inaugurated on April 10, when the H.K. Football Referees' Association met the H.K. Chinese Referees Association at Soekun-poo.

Bloemfontein, July 24. The manager of the retired South African Heavyweight Champion, Johnny Ralph, today denied a Johannesburg newspaper report that Ralph would return to the ring to fight Lee Savold, the holder of the British version of the World Heavyweight Championship.

The report said that Ralph would meet Savold in Johannesburg early next year.—Reuter.

A football stand accommodating 14,000 spectators and costing \$60,000 will be built at the Hong Kong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, it was decided upon yesterday at the meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association Council.

In view of the refusal of Government to erect concrete stadiums here, the hope was expressed yesterday that the modern stand planned by the South China Athletic Association will be constructed within the next two years.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Skinner, Council Chairman.

At the outset, Mr. C. Guimang was elected chairman of the Referees' Sub-Committee. Messrs. Innes, Sze Po-wai, Gordon and Young were elected to the committee.

Messrs. Young and Mok Hing and Captain O'Connell were elected members of the Referees' Sub-Committee. The Emergency Sub-Committee was composed of Captain O'Connell and Messrs. Gordon and Chan.

Messrs. Innes, Leonard, Mok Hing and Sze Po-wai were elected to the League Management Committee.

Mr. Guimang was made chairman of the Schoolboys' League Sub-Committee, with Brother Croan, Father Maguire and Messrs. Eekwan and Young as committee members.

The Coaching and Propaganda Sub-Committee was formed by Messrs. Innes, Sze Po-wai and Leonard.

Season's opening

September 30 was fixed for the opening of the football season. The 16th, 17th and 23rd and 24th of that month was chosen for Stanley Shield competition matches.

It was disclosed that the Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force had written in asking for affiliation to the Third Division Soccer League and it was decided to ask that team to hand in a copy of their rules accordingly.

Turning to the question of grounds, Mr. Skinner proposed the scheme for building more temporary bamboo stands on various grounds in the Colony for the time being in anticipation of the finishing of the modern SCAA stand, which will be in about two years time.

Mr. Skinner said it is hoped this modern stand would relieve the disadvantages and usual risks involved in the use of ordinary bamboo stands, which the Association intends doing away with in the long run.

The Hong Kong Football Club will later on build another such modern stand at Causeway Bay.

HKFC stand

As to the bamboo stands, it was decided that the one accommodating 14,000 spectators be built at the Hong Kong Football Club ground.

Allocations made for such stands were \$18,750 for the Army ground, \$18,000 for the Navy ground, \$12,500 for the Police ground and \$18,750 for South China.

A vote of thanks was put up in respect of Captain Chinnail, an able football organizer here during the past years, who is departing in August from the Colony.

It was disclosed that a Swedish team might be able to play here in December, a Danish team by Chinese New Year, and the British Hampden Team, by Easter.

A benevolent fund of \$5,000 was set up as a result of disclosure that a player, Char Wing-hon was accidentally killed while playing for Kowloon Motor Bus in a Miniature Football Match.

Several matches in the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Pairs championships were played off yesterday in spite of the rain early in the morning.

At the Hong Kong Football Club, A. Greenwood and L. Sykes beat J. W. Leonard and A. E. Coates by 23 shots to 18. The standard of play was high and all four players showing good form. It was the consistency on the part of Sykes and his partner that carried them through.

Some good heads were seen with each of the four bowlers putting in some brilliant shots. Sykes and partner blanked their opponents for six heads to lead 9-0. Then Coates and Leonard improved as the game went on and by the end of 11th head the score was 10-9 in favour of Sykes; 18-14 on the 17th head and Sykes finished the game with 23-18.

The following are the full results:

AT HKFC
E. Greenwood and L. Sykes (KBGC) beat J. W. Leonard and A. E. Coates (CCC) 23-18.
A. R. Kitchell and I. Ali (IRC) beat A. H. Imami and A. A. Hazack (CCC).

AT KBGC
R. F. Luz and J. A. da Luz (Recrelo) beat M. A. Wahan and A. M. Wahan (IRC) 34-6.
C. C. Pereira and J. F. V. Ribeiro (Recrelo) beat G. A. Gutierrez and J. E. Noronha (Recrelo) 21-20.

AT KCC
A. L. G. Eastman and W. C. Simpson (KBGC) beat M. A. Baptista and A. P. Pereira (Recrelo) 31-17.

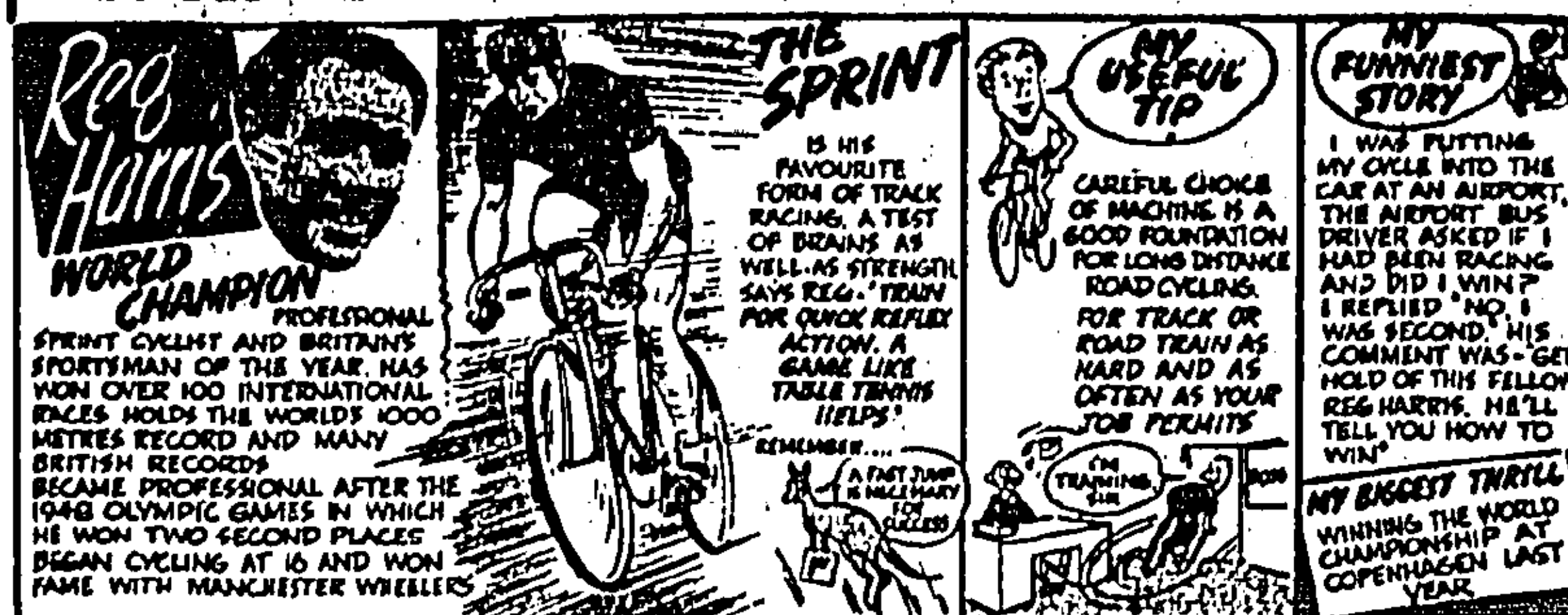
POC BOWLER
LEAVING

The Prison Officers Club will be losing one of their best lawn bowlers when Mr. J. Harrop leaves the Colony shortly.

Mr. Harrop has been playing bowls for the Stanley Club for many years. He has retired from the service and will be going home soon.

Last night at the Stanley Club a presentation was made to him by members on his impending departure.

SPORT STARS SHOW YOU HOW . . . No. 3

Sailing
notes

By "MOONRAKER"

The first race in the Ladies' Summer Series was held on Saturday afternoon. A good sailing breeze and a strong ebb tide set the stage for an interesting contest and the 10 competitors certainly showed the Club a thing or two about dinghy racing.

Mrs. Brown won the event while Miss Joy Evans and Miss Pat Loseby followed closely for the second and third places. Miss Diana Fleet, who carried an officer of the Silent Service as her crew, unluckily collided head-on with the first mark of the course and was disqualified thereby; a jammed tiller was the cause of the mishap.

The Club was full of admiration for Miss "Debby" Trenerry (seven years old), who crewed for her mother in this race (her father was also a member of the crew). Miss Trenerry worked hard throughout the race, bailing out the boat. We expect great things from our youngest yachtswoman in the future.

The Club's Sailing Captain lost a certain amount of prestige during the afternoon by falling foul of two buoys—and two girls.

The weather could hardly have been worse on Sunday, heavy rain and flat calms discouraged all but a few of the more optimistic skippers. The majority gathered on the Club verandah and called for dice boxes, while a party of despatched men racing men and women were observed grovelling on the floor and mowing small model yachts according to the throw of a die.

Racing results

Tuesday, July 20

TEAM RACE

H.Q. 28th Inf. Bde. v 14th Fld. Regt. R.A.:
1. Hartley (11) (14th Fld.) 1 hr. 48 min. 25 secs.; 2. Yates (8) (28th Inf.) 1 hr. 55 min. 40 secs.; 3. Harris (14) (14th Fld.) 1 hr. 58 min. 22 secs.
Result: H.Q. 28th Inf. Bde. 33 points; 14th Fld. Regt. R.A. 30 points.

Thursday, July 20

Dinghies (series):
1. Howell (11) 1 hr. 04 mins. 49 secs.; 2. Miss Porteus (3) 1 hr. 09 mins. 29 secs.; 3. Trenerry (7) 1 hr. 10 mins. 12 secs.

Saturday, July 22

Ladies' Race (Summer Series):
1. Mrs. Brown (15) 59 mins. 38 secs.; 2. Miss Evans (1) 59 mins. 58 secs.; 3. Miss Loseby (8) 1 hr. 0 mins. 25 secs.

Saturday, July 22

Dinghies (series):
1. Nixon (11) 1 hr. 13 mins. 30 secs.; 2. Trenerry (5) 1 hr. 17 mins. 17 secs.; 3. Kompton (17) 1 hr. 18 mins. 43 secs.

Singapore visitors
trophy

Members are reminded that entries for this race close on August 1. This cup was presented by certain members of the recent visiting Singapore team and eligibility is confined to those who raced against, crewed for or lent their boats to this team.

Over the bank holiday weekend the Club's Dragon fleet will be cruising in the neighbourhood of Hebe Haven. We hope that as many boats as possible, including cruises, will sail with the Dragons. It is intended to sail to one of the three beaches outside Hebe Haven on Saturday afternoon, August 5, and to hold an impromptu barbecue in the evening. All boats should bring their own supplies of fuel, food etc.

Officer of the day

Saturday, July 21—P.M.—E. B. Corbett.
Sunday, July 22—A.M.—P. C. M. Sedgwick; P.M.—Major D. CHURCH.

Amateur boxing
competition planned

Arrangements have been made to hold an Amateur Open Boxing Competition in the Colony under the Imperial Services Boxing Association Rules and restricted to all other ranks of the three Services.

The competition is being sponsored by the Nine Dragons Services Club in conjunction with the Service officials, and all bouts, including the preliminary rounds, will be held at the Nine Dragons Club, Kowloon.

The conditions of the competition are:

1. The competition will be restricted to all other ranks of the three Services.
2. All competitors will be required to complete an entry form giving his number, rank, name and regiment and to sign a declaration certifying amateur status.
3. The competition will be open to all the recognised eight weights.
4. A "no contest" in any one weight will be declared if the entrants are less than four in number.

Medical OK

All competitors will be required to produce at the weigh-in medical certificate of fitness signed by their Unit Medical Officers.

Such a certificate will be required for each subsequent fight of successful competitors.

No boxer will be permitted to enter the ring who has not complied with these regulations.

Entry forms may be obtained from the Nine Dragons Services Club and these should be completed and returned to the Manager, Mr. Woolman before 11 p.m., Wednesday, August 9.

Entries after this date will not be accepted.

The weigh-in will take place at 7 p.m. Tuesday, August 15, in the Nine Dragons Services Club. Upon completion of the weigh-in the draw will be announced.

During the period over which the competition is held competitors will be required to weigh-in on the evening prior to each night's boxing.

In the preliminaries there will be three rounds of two minutes' duration each and in the finals there will be two rounds of two minutes' duration and a final round of three minutes.

The preliminary bouts will be held on August 16, 23, 30 and September 6, 13, and 20.

The finals will be held on September 27.

Probables for
stewards cup

London, July 24. Twenty-one crack sprinters have been declared probables for the Stewards Cup, to be run at the opening stage of the Goodwood meeting tomorrow.

The race, which is run over six furlongs, is timed to start at 3.10 p.m. B.S.T.

The probables, with jockeys, are:

Luminary (E. C. Elliott), Decorum (A. Brenley), First Consul (Edgar Britton), Spartan Sacrifice (Douglas Smith), Lela (W. Harland), Burmah (T. Burn), Momentum (Jack Thompson), Herford Street (W. Goss), Gold Mist (Gordon Richards), Blue Book (W. H. Carr), Sky Signal (P. Evans), W. G. (Lowrey), Richard Louis (Rae Johnston), Full Dress (Rae Johnston), The Blot (M. Packham), Fleuron (A. Rush), Empress of France (Cliff Richards), Prince's Choice (Sam Wragg), Sugar Bowl (R. N. Tait), Derwent (R. Reader) and Snow La (G. Taylor).

CRC defeat
South China
at tennis

South China AA lost their unblemished record in the Men's Doubles "A" Division tennis league yesterday when they went down nine sets to nil to the Chinese Recreation Club at Tai Hang.

The Chinese Recreation Club have now played nine matches and lost one (to South China AA earlier in the season) while South China AA has played seven and also lost one. Providing that both teams do not lose their remaining games then a play-off for the Championship of the league will be necessary.

On yesterday's showing the Chinese Recreation Club deserved to win. Their three pairs were well-balanced and all their players gave of their best, especially George Choa and Choy Tin-fook.

On the other hand, South China AA's players played very erratically and did not seem to get the feel of the courts.

Edwin Tsai and L. Sia were the only visiting pair who put up some resistance, but even then Sia had many off moments and his netting of easy winners lost their side the chance of annexing two sets.

South China AA were without the services of David Tai, but where strengthened by the inclusion of Chen Yih, one of the finest doubles players in China.

Partnered Lum

Ho partnered G. Lum yesterday and his net play was beyond reproach. However Lum's play after the first four games against K. C. Tao and George Choa, fell off and he never regained his touch throughout the whole match.

For the Chinese Recreation Club the partnership of K. C. Tao and George Choa proved outstanding with both players proving themselves the better pair at net when playing each visiting pair.

Choy Tin-fook was also in his element yesterday and gave his partner, Tsai Wal-pui every support.

The following are the results:

Men's Doubles
"A" Division

CRC 5—SCAA 0

W. P. Tsai and T. F. Choy (CRC) beat R. Liang and E. Chan 6-4; beat E. Tsai and L. Sia 6-4; beat Y. Tsai and G. Lum 6-0.

K. C. Tao and George (CRC) beat Liang and Chan 6-2; beat Tsai and Sia 6-2; beat Chen and Lum 6-2.

England all out
for 436; tourists
need 102 to win

Nottingham, July 25.

England were all out for 436 in their second innings by lunch time today in the third Test against West Indies, leaving the tourists to make 102 for a win.

Three hours before play was due to begin on the fifth and last day of the third Test, slight rain fell at Trent Bridge here, after being fine early in the morning.

The pitch, protected at both ends, appeared to be good and showed little signs of wear. The sky was overcast.

Three thousand people were present to see England's batsmen continue the struggle against spin bowlers Ramadhin and Valentine, and against time.

Every run, every minute was valuable to England. Dewes presented a strong defensive but while Evans accepted scoring opportunities. Half an hour yielded 27 runs.

Godard did everything to break the stand, changing his bowlers and switching his field repeatedly and though Ramadhin continued to demand the greatest respect the 200 runs came along with the pair still together.

The scoring slowed down as Washbrook approached his century and he was at 98 runs for 15 minutes. He took a single for 90 runs but could not get the necessary run off Valentine's next over.

The century came, however, after he had been batting five hours and a quarter, this being his third century in his last four Tests.

At 102 runs, however, he lifted the ball to the cover when trying to drive and Worrell accepted the chance to make the "catch" and break the stand at 212 runs.

This brought in Parkhouse, but as so often happens when a big stand is broken the second partner quickly followed the first. Simpson being run out when six short of his century.

Parkhouse's first two strokes produced seven runs, and then came a shocking waste of cricket. Simpson turned Valentine to square leg and called Parkhouse for a second run even though Rae had the ball in his hand.

Simpson was run out by yards.

Awkward spell

So Dewes came out to join Parkhouse and the newcomer survived an awkward spell of Ramadhin's offbreaks, which of course were leg-breaks to a left-hander.

Parkhouse varied a straight bat in defence with a series of chops and late cuts and though some of them looked risky nearly all brought him runs.

Valentine and Godard bowled short of a length in the hope that Parkhouse would become over-cautious and put up a catch, but he did not fall into the trap.

Dewes plodded along at the other end and the third wicket pair held out to tea when the score was 267 runs, which meant that England were 78 runs behind with eight second innings wickets standing.—Reuter.

County cricket
scores

London, July 24.

The following were the close of play scores in first-class cricket games played today.

At Lords: MCC 127 and 229 (Powell 79, Early 56 for 75); Minor Counties 172 (Tittmus seven for 34) and 18 for one.

At the Oval: Yorkshire beat Surrey by seven wickets. Surrey 127 and 97 (Wardle, left-arm fast bowler, six for 25); Yorkshire 149 (Laker right-arm off-spin bowler, five for 44) and 79 for three.

At Folkestone: Kent beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 153 and 102 (Wright, right-arm medium leg-break bowler, six for 10, Martin, right-arm fast bowler, three for 30); Kent 184 (Hearn 54, Palmer three for 30) and 72 for three.

At Liverpool: Lancashire 204 and 200 for three (Place 70); Nottingham 130 (Statham, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 27).

At Birmingham: Gloucestershire 82 (Thompson, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 10); Kardar, left-arm slow spin bowler, three for 30) and 37 for one wicket. Warwickshire 171 (Dolley 66; Godard, right-arm off-spin bowler, six for 59).

At Northampton: Worcestershire 207 (Heworth 58 not out); Northamptonshire 225 for two (Brookes 70, Livingstone 78 not out).

At Cardiff: Sussex 231 (Doggett 127, Cox 53); Glamorgan 30 for one.

At Bournemouth: Somerset 193 (Carty, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 34) and 17 for one wicket. Hampshire 100 (Lawrence, right-arm leg-break bowler, six for 54).

At Chesterfield: Essex 107 and 200 for eight (Dodd 80); Derbyshire 100 (Bailey, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 44).—Reuter.

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